

**2009 South Carolina  
High School  
Youth Risk Behavior Survey Report  
  
Grades Nine through Twelve**



South Carolina  
Department of Education

Together, we can.

**Issued by the  
South Carolina Department of Education**

**Dr. Jim Rex  
State Superintendent of Education**

**2009**

## **2009 South Carolina High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey**

More information on the Youth Risk Behavior Survey is available on the Web site of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention at <http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/YRBS>.



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was funded through CDC DASH  
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Copies of this report may be obtained from the  
State Department of Education's  
Office of Youth Services, S.C. Healthy Schools,  
by calling 803-734-3193 or by going to  
<http://www.ed.sc.gov/HealthySchools>.

# Contents

<b>Executive Summary .....</b>	<b>1</b>
Key Findings of the 2009 High School YRBS.....	1
<b>Overview of the High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey .....</b>	<b>3</b>
Content of the Survey Instrument.....	3
Sampling Process and Design .....	3
Profile of High School Students Who Completed the Survey .....	4
Report Content.....	5
<b>Breakdown of 2009 High School YRBS Findings</b>	
Behaviors That Contribute to Unintentional Injuries .....	6
Behaviors That Contribute to Violence .....	8
Suicide .....	13
Use of Tobacco .....	14
Use of Alcohol and Drugs .....	17
Sexual Risk Behaviors .....	22
Body Image and Weight Management .....	26
Dietary Behaviors .....	29
Physical Activity .....	31
Asthma .....	33
Use of Sunscreen.....	34
<b>Appendix</b>	
South Carolina High School YRBS Data, 1991–2009.....	35

## Executive Summary

The Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) distributed in the spring of 2009 was completed by 1,108 South Carolina high school students. The results of the survey reveal that a significant percentage of the state's adolescents engage in behaviors that place them at risk for serious health problems—a situation warranting broad-based and strategically targeted interventions. Schools alone, however, cannot address all the personal, emotional, social, and physical needs of students. The public education system must work with parents, community agencies, health agencies, and public policy makers in a coordinated approach to implement evidence-based policies, programs, and practices to improve the health and educational outcomes of our students.

### Key Findings of the 2009 High School YRBS

The following are key survey findings with regard to risk behaviors engaged in by South Carolina's high school students either at some point in their lives or within a specified period.

- ***Improvements since 1999:***

- 27.4 percent of high school students, in the previous 30 days, have ridden in a car driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol (decreased from 34.6 percent in 1999)
- 12.7 percent have seriously considered attempting suicide in the previous 12 months (decreased from 17.1 percent in 1999)
- 27.3 percent have used any tobacco product<sup>1</sup> in the previous 30 days (decreased from 41.5 percent in 1999)
- 69.1 percent have ever consumed a drink of alcohol, other than a few sips (decreased from 77.8 percent in 1999)
- 35.2 percent have consumed at least one drink of alcohol in the previous 30 days (decreased from 45.4 percent in 1999)

- ***Trends for the worse since 1999:***

- 16.1 percent have been hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend in the previous 12 months (increased from 12.4 percent 1999)
- 15.1 percent have been bullied on school property in the previous 12 months (new measure)
- 15.0 percent were overweight<sup>2</sup> (increased from 12.9 percent in 1999)
- 16.7 percent were obese<sup>3</sup> (increased from 11.7 in 1999)
- 36.4 percent of high school students have been in a physical fight in the previous 12 months (increased from 29.1 percent in 2007)

- ***No significant changes since 1999:***

- 20.4 percent have carried a weapon (e.g., a gun, knife, or club) in the previous 30 days
- 39.0 percent have used marijuana
- 20.4 percent have used marijuana one or more times in the previous 30 days
- 53.4 percent have engaged in sexual intercourse
- 38.6 percent have engaged in sexual intercourse in the previous 3 months (60.0 percent of these sexually active students used a condom during their last sexual intercourse)
- 33.3 percent were physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days in the 7 days before the survey
- 16.8 percent attended daily physical education classes (5 days in an average week when they were in school)
- 14.7 percent ate fruit and vegetables<sup>4</sup> five or more times per day in the previous 7 days

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<sup>1</sup> Smoked cigarettes; smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars; or used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip

<sup>2</sup> Had a body mass index  $\geq$  85th percentile but below the 95th percentile for age and sex

<sup>3</sup> Had a body mass index  $\geq$  95th percentile for age and sex

<sup>4</sup> 100% fruit juices, fruit, green salad, potatoes (excluding french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables

# **Overview of the High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey**

The Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) was developed cooperatively by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), federal agencies, and state departments of education to measure the extent to which adolescents in the United States engage in health-risk and health-enhancing behaviors. The data collected through the YRBS provide guidance to state and local agencies as well as nongovernmental organizations for program planning and policy development. The YRBS is used to assess trends in behavior among middle and high school students so that these agencies and organizations can more effectively design and evaluate their program efforts in helping youths become healthy, successful adults.

The YRBS is a self-administered, anonymous survey that has been conducted every other year in South Carolina high schools since 1991. The administration of the 2009 YRBS was a combined effort of the Department of Education's South Carolina Healthy Schools program and the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control's Division of Tobacco Prevention and Control. To reduce the number of surveys given to students, the 2009 YRBS included questions from South Carolina's Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services and the Department of Education's Safe and Drug Free Schools Program and was jointly administered with the South Carolina Youth Tobacco Survey.

## **Content of the Survey Instrument**

The 2009 South Carolina high school questionnaire consisted of eighty-seven core CDC questions and twelve additional state items, for a total of ninety-nine multiple choice questions. In addition to basic questions concerning grade level, ethnicity, gender, and age, the survey instrument contained items designed to assess the prevalence of the six risk-taking behaviors that are the most frequent causes of social problems, illness, and premature death among young people: the use of tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs; behaviors that increase the risk of sexually transmitted diseases and unintended pregnancies; physical inactivity; poor eating habits; and behaviors that result in intentional and unintentional injuries.

## **Sampling Process and Design**

The South Carolina YRBS used a two-stage cluster-sample design to produce a representative sample of high school students:

In the first stage, a list of South Carolina public schools serving grades nine through twelve was compiled. Schools that serve special populations—alternative schools, charter schools, and the South Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice—were excluded. Fifty schools were randomly selected from this list.

In the second stage, each participating school provided a list of its second-period classes. Second period was chosen because it characteristically has a low absentee rate. The use of a single class period not only allowed all students to be surveyed at

the same time but also minimized the disruption of school procedure. One to three classes from each school were then randomly selected. The total number of students in the resulting sample was 1,349.

In order for the data from the high school YRBS to be considered representative of all students in grades nine through twelve, the overall response rate (calculated by multiplying the school response rate by the student response rate) must be at least 60 percent. In 2009, 38 of the 50 sampled schools participated in the survey for a school response rate of 76 percent. Of the 1,349 high school students sampled, 1,119 submitted questionnaires. After data editing (e.g., removing corrupt or illegible survey forms), the number of usable questionnaires was 1,108—a total that yielded a student response rate of 76 percent and an overall response rate of 62 percent.

Because the overall response rate is above 60 percent, the raw data can be converted into *weighted* data, which are estimates that are representative of all students in grades nine through twelve in South Carolina's public schools. (Weighted data are calculated by applying a multiplier or *weight* to each survey record to adjust for student nonresponse and the distribution of students by grade, gender, and race/ethnicity in the state. Unweighted data represent only the students participating in the survey and cannot be generalized to all South Carolina high school students.) Weighted data can be compared with data collected by other states and by the national YRBS. The results of the national survey will be published in summer 2010 on the YRBS Web site ([http:// www.cdc.gov/YRBS](http://www.cdc.gov/YRBS)).

### Profile of High School Students Who Completed the Survey

	Number of Reponses	Weighted Percentage
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	564	49.9
Male	541	50.1
(No response)	3	—
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
Hispanic/Latino	68	3.4
Black (non-Hispanic)	424	38.8
White (non-Hispanic)	513	54.1
All other races	22	1.1
Mixed ethnicity (i.e., multiple response)	51	2.6
(No response)	30	—
<b>Grade</b>		
9	313	30.0
10	225	26.1
11	270	22.2
12	289	21.3
("Ungraded or other grade")	3	0.4
(No response)	8	—

## **Report Content**

This report is written to emphasize the key findings of the 2009 high school YRBS. For each risk factor, specific percentages for the South Carolina high school population are presented in narrative as well as graphic form. Where there are significant differences by grade, race, or gender, those differences are also presented.

Because the South Carolina high school YRBS has been conducted since 1991, significant trends over time are also discussed and presented in trend charts. Weighted data for 2001 and 2003 are not available; therefore, unweighted data from these two years are shown in the trend charts for informational purposes. The unweighted data cannot reliably be compared with other data and should be used with caution. Historical data collected since 1991 are presented in the appendix.

The percentages cited in the text are rounded to the nearest whole number; percentages in the charts are shown to one decimal place. The narrative also contains percentages that are not represented in the graphs.

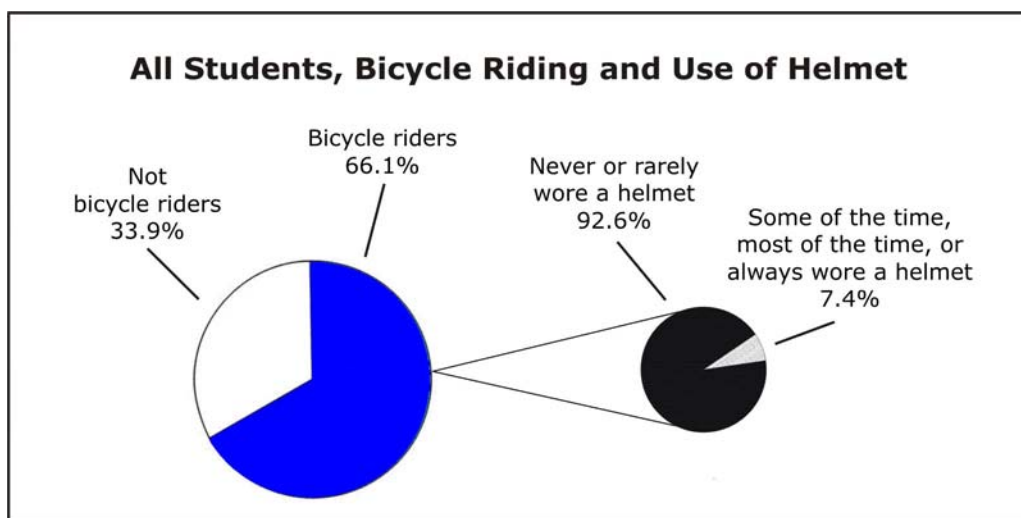


# Breakdown of 2009 High School YRBS Findings

## Behaviors That Contribute to Unintentional Injuries

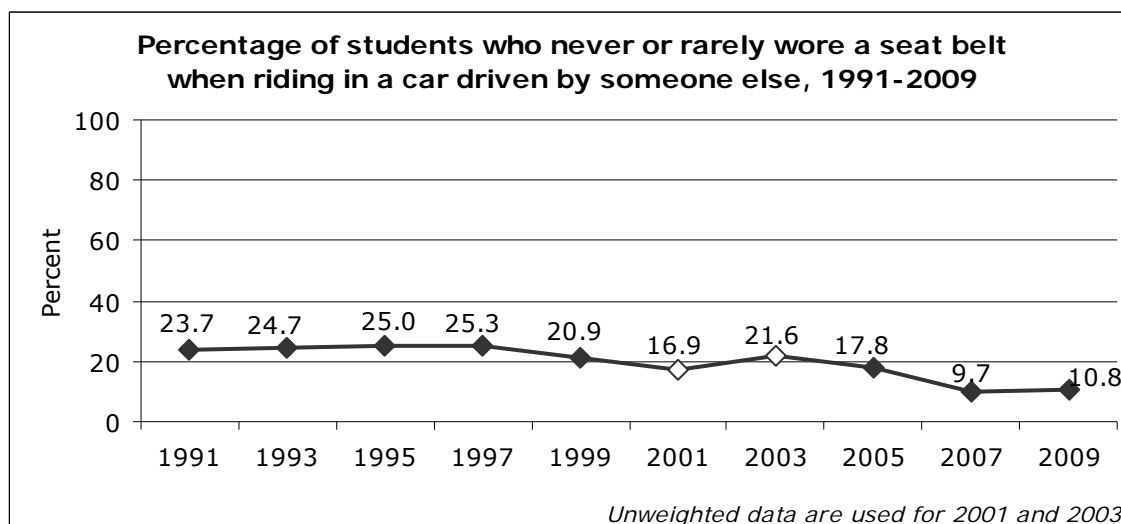
### Wearing a Bicycle Helmet

Among the 66 percent of high school students who rode a bicycle in the 12 months prior to the survey, 93 percent never or rarely wore a bicycle helmet—a rate similar to that for helmet usage in 1999. There were no significant differences by age, race, or gender.

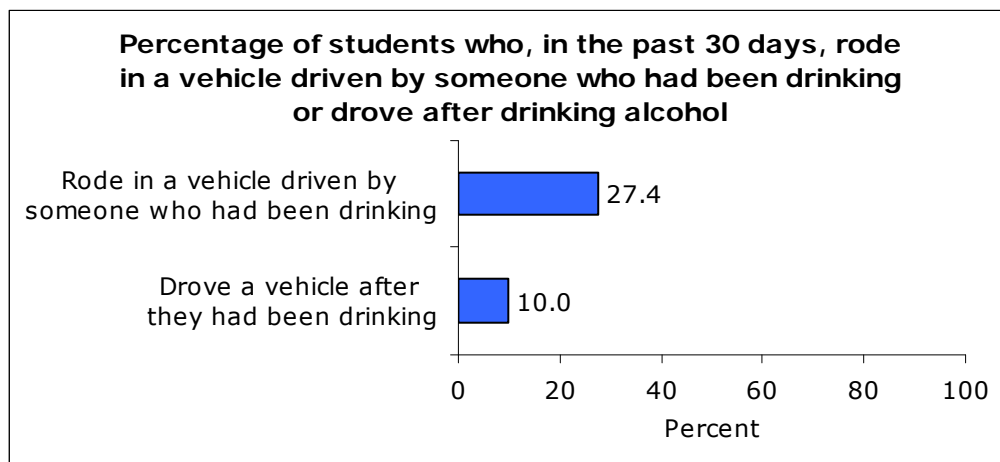


### Riding in and Driving a Car

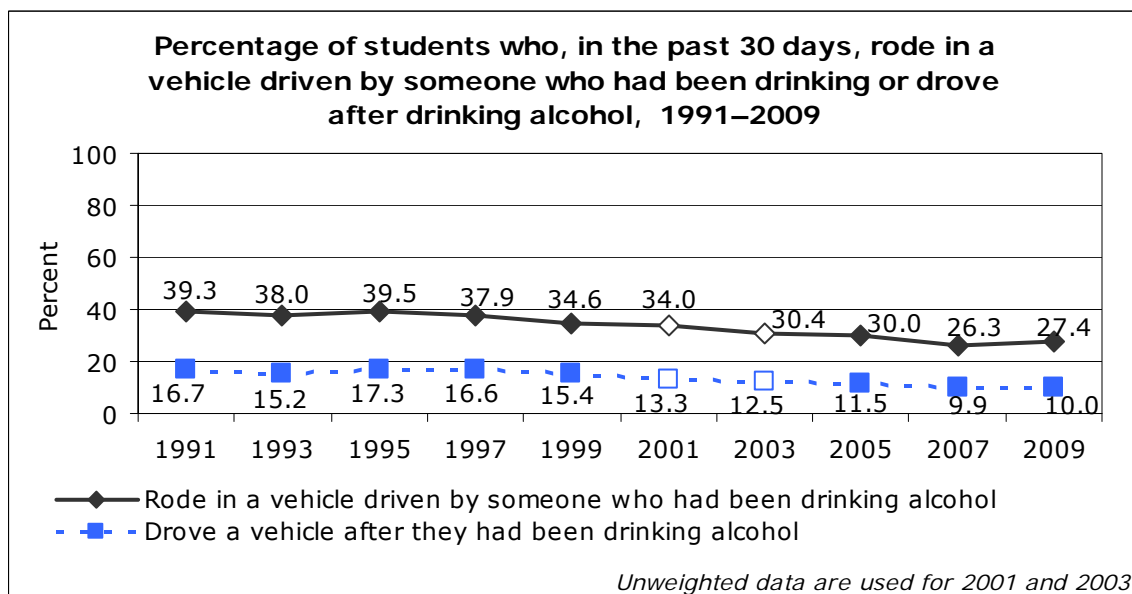
Most South Carolina high school students wore seat belts regularly—only 11 percent never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in the car. This percentage has improved since 1997, when 25 percent of students never or rarely wore a seat belt. There were no significant differences in the 2009 percentage by age, race, or gender.



In the 30 days prior to the survey, 27 percent of students rode at least once in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol. Rates were consistent by gender, race, and age. In that same timeframe, 10 percent of students drove a vehicle after they had been drinking alcohol. The percentage of students who drove when they had been drinking alcohol was higher for white students (14 percent) than for black students (4 percent).



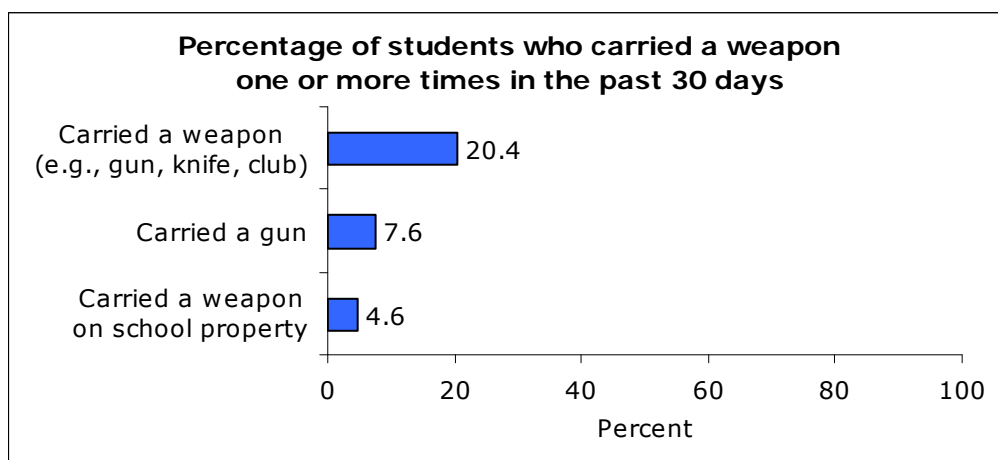
Both of these rates have declined since 1997, when 38 percent of students rode in a vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking and 17 percent drove after they themselves had been drinking.



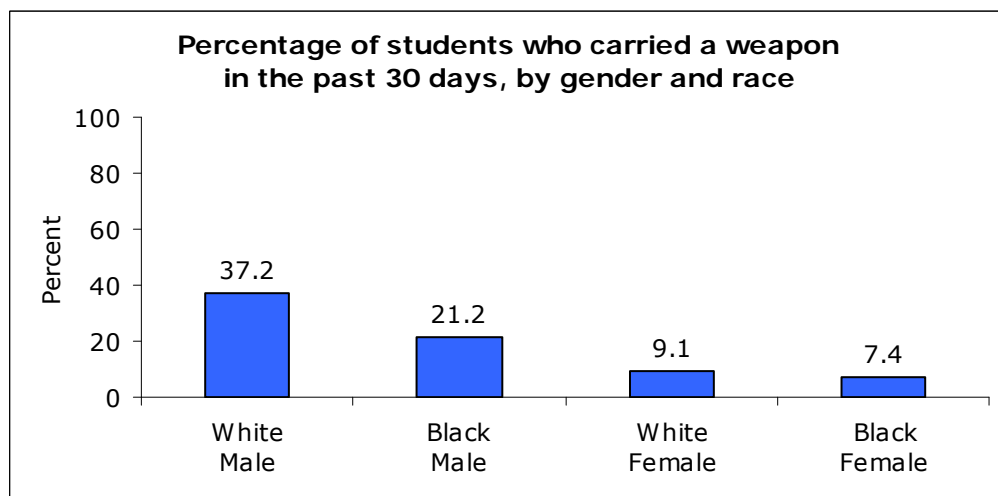
## Behaviors That Contribute to Violence

### Carrying a Weapon

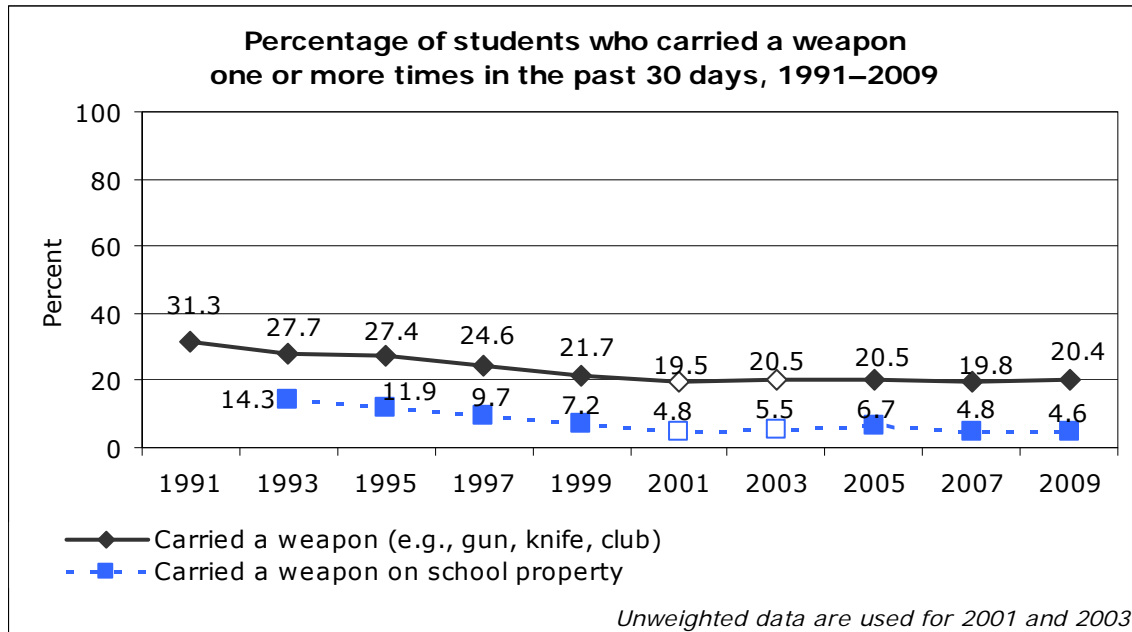
On one or more of the 30 days prior to the survey, 20 percent of high school students carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club, and 5 percent carried a weapon on school property. Eight percent of students carried a gun in that time period.



More males (32 percent) than females (9 percent) carried a weapon, and more males (14 percent) than females (2 percent) carried a gun in the 30 days prior to the survey. White males (37 percent) were more likely than black males (21 percent) to carry a weapon.

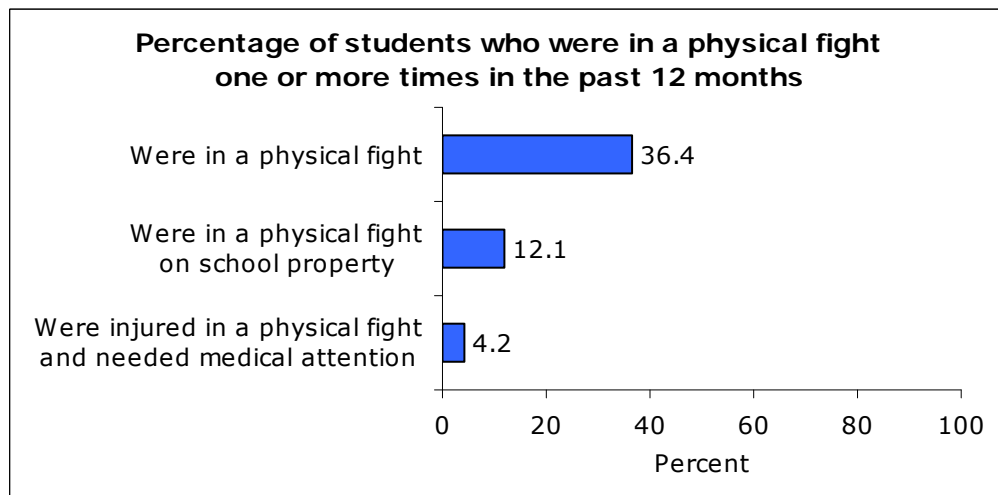


The percentage of students who carried a weapon has decreased from 31 percent in 1991 to 20 percent in 2009; however, the decline has leveled out since 1999. The percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property declined from 14 percent in 1993 (the first year the question was asked) to 5 percent in 2009, and the percentage of students who carried a gun has decreased from 11 percent in 1993 to 8 percent in 2009. (See the chart on the following page.)

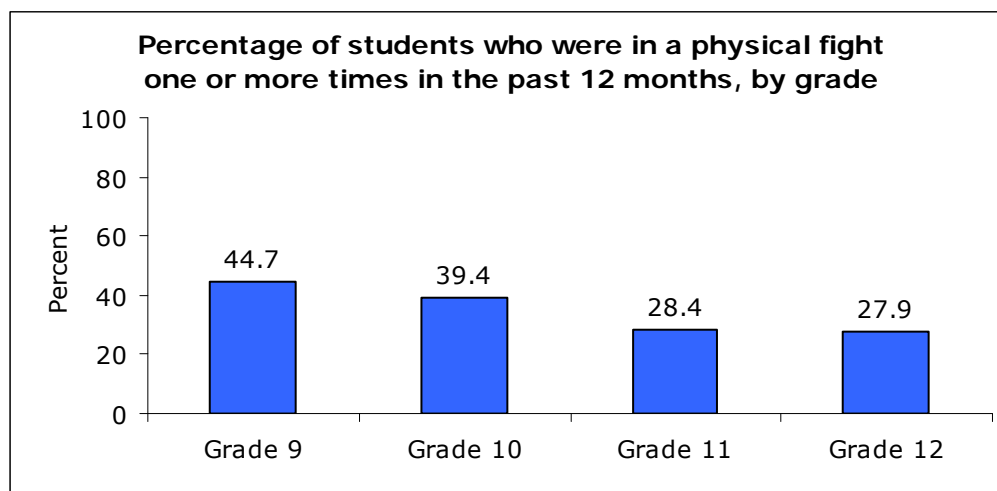


## Fighting

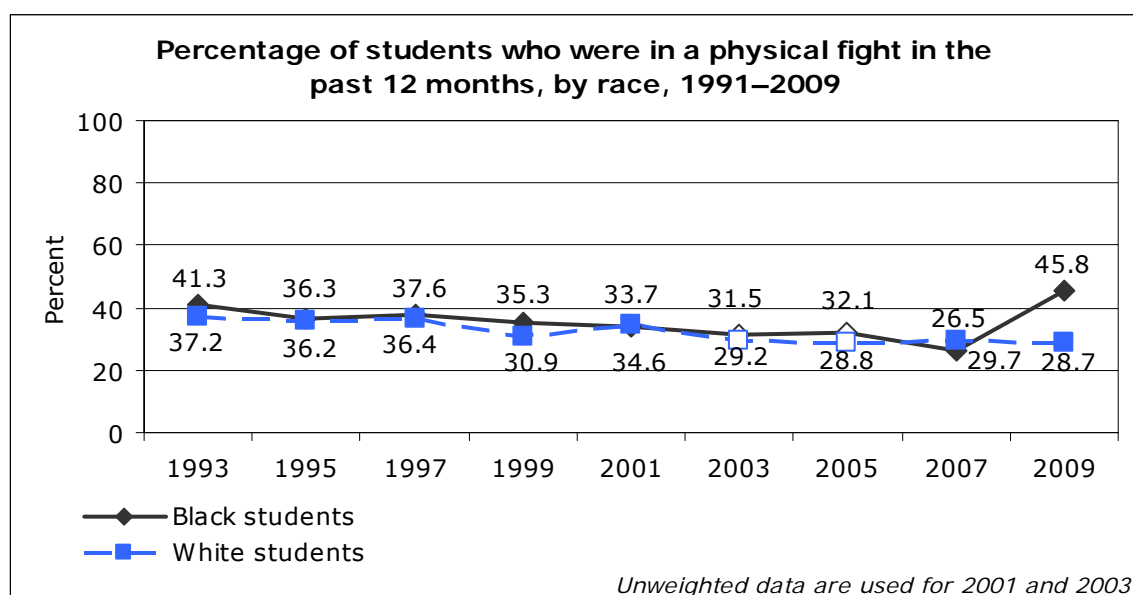
In the 12 months prior to the survey, 36 percent of students were involved in a physical fight one or more times, a behavior significantly more prevalent among males (43 percent) than females (30 percent). In the same time period, 12 percent of high school students were in a fight on school property, and 4 percent were injured in a fight and needed medical attention.



A significantly larger percentage of ninth (45 percent) than eleventh and twelfth graders (28 percent) were involved in a fight in the year prior to the survey.

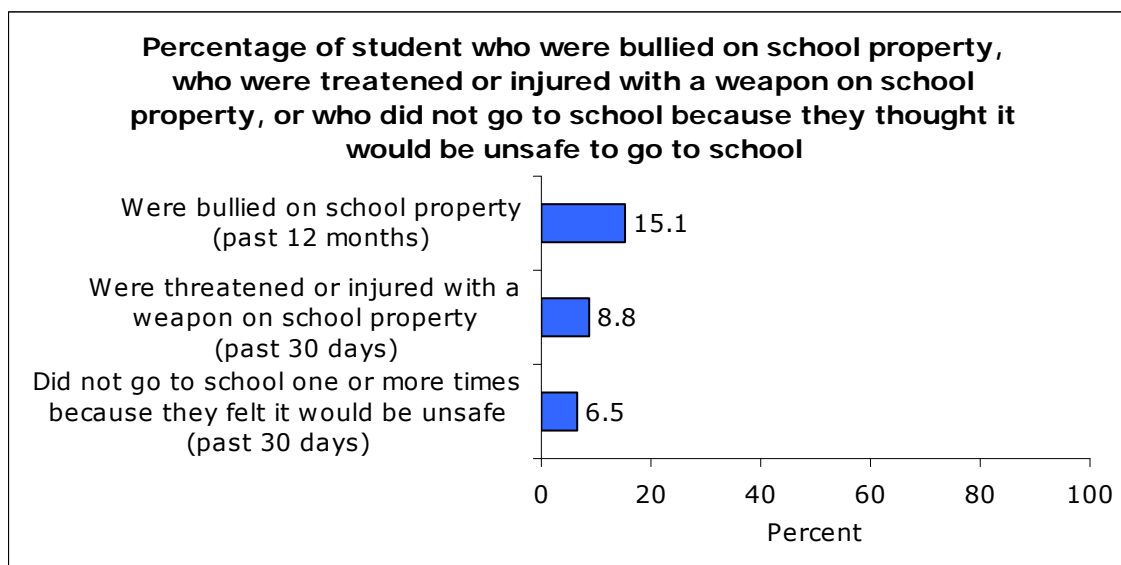


Although the trends in fighting had been decreasing since 1991, the percentage of students who have been in a physical fight increased significantly (from 29 percent in 2007 to 36 percent in 2009). This rise is attributable to the sharp escalation in the percentage of black students who were involved in a fight (from 26 percent in 2007 to 46 percent in 2009). The percentage of white students involved in a fight remained unchanged between 2007 and 2009. The increased percentage of black students involved in a physical fight was present for both males (from 32 percent in 2007 to 53 percent in 2009) and females (from 22 percent in 2007 to 39 percent in 2009).

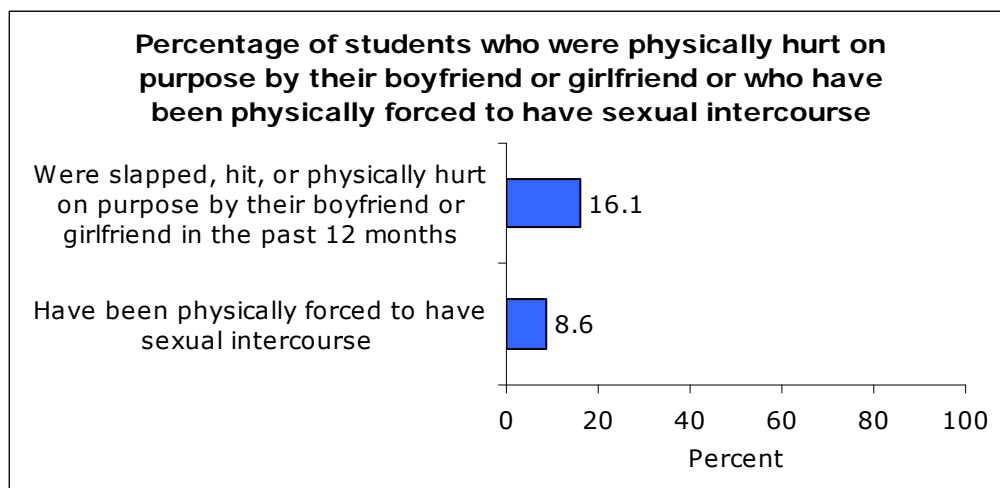


## Experience with Violence

In the 12 months prior to the survey, 15 percent of students were bullied on school property. In the 30 days prior to the survey, 9 percent of students were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property, and 6 percent stayed home from school one or more days because they felt they would be unsafe either at school or on the way to or from school. The question about bullying was new in 2009; the other two percentages have not changed significantly since 1991.

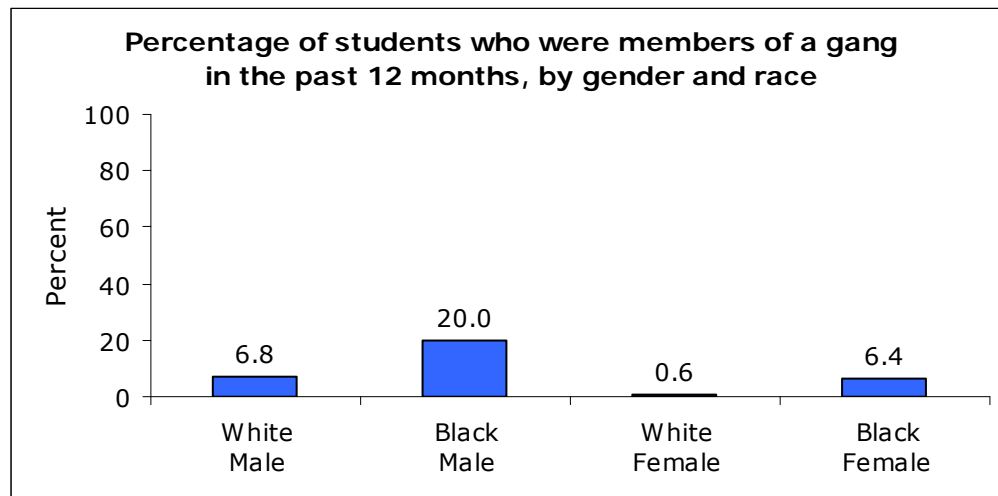


In the 12 months prior to the survey, 16 percent of students were hit, slapped, or otherwise physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend. This figure has increased from 12 percent in 1999 (the first year the question was asked), especially among male students and among white students. Eight percent of students had, at some point in their lives, been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to. This percentage has decreased from 11 percent in 2005 (the first year the question was asked). Percentages for both variables did not differ by age, race, or gender.



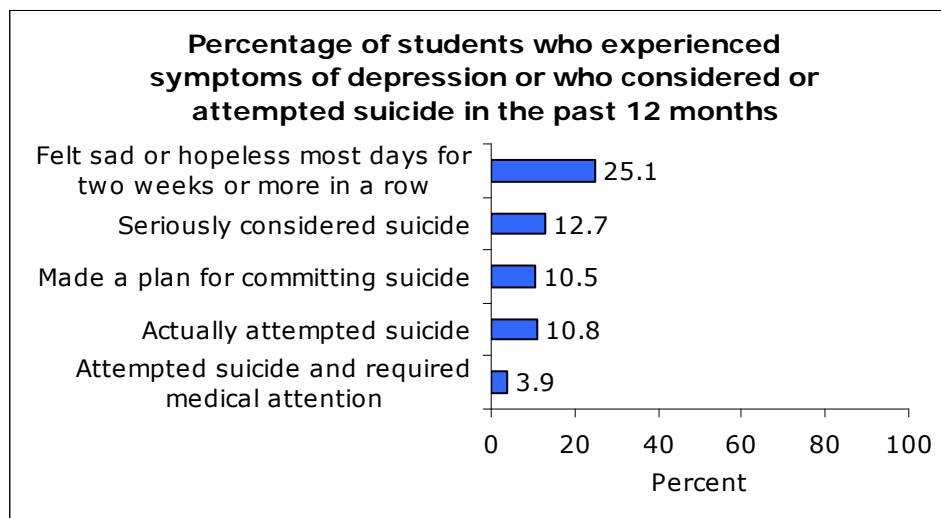
## Gang Membership

Eight percent of students were members of a gang during the 12 months prior to the survey. Gang membership was higher among male students (12 percent) than female students (4 percent) and higher among black students (13 percent) than white students (4 percent). Black males were more likely than their peers to be a member of a gang in the past year.

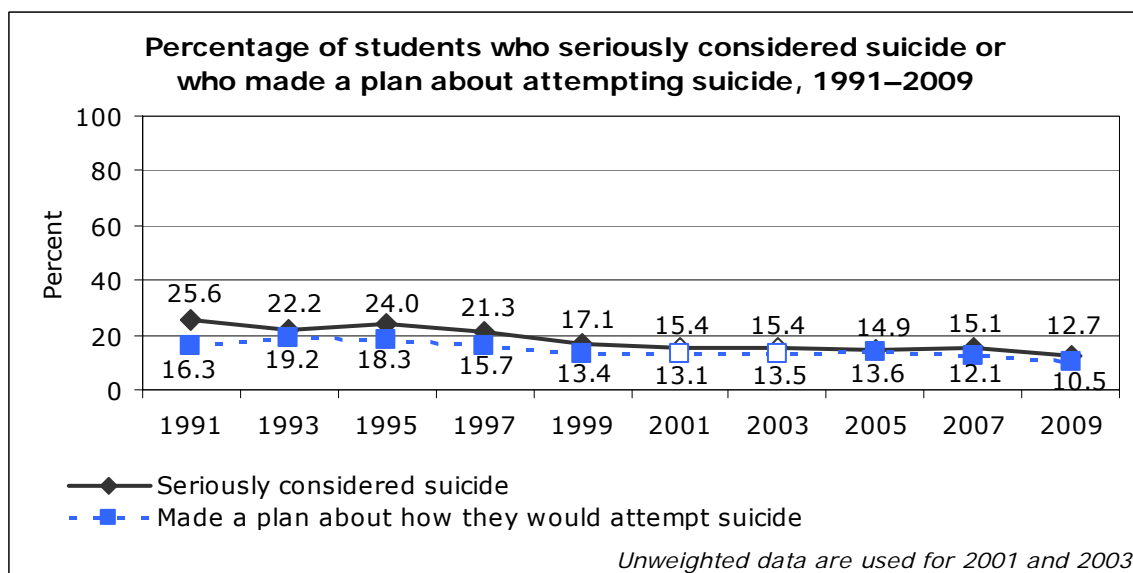


## Suicide

In the year prior to the survey, 25 percent of high school students experienced symptoms of depression (i.e., felt so sad or hopeless for two weeks or more that they did not participate in some of their usual activities). In that same time period, 13 percent seriously considered attempting suicide, 10 percent made a plan to do so, 11 percent actually attempted suicide, and 4 percent required medical attention as a result of a suicide attempt. A higher percentage of female students (31 percent) than male students (19 percent) experienced symptoms of depression.



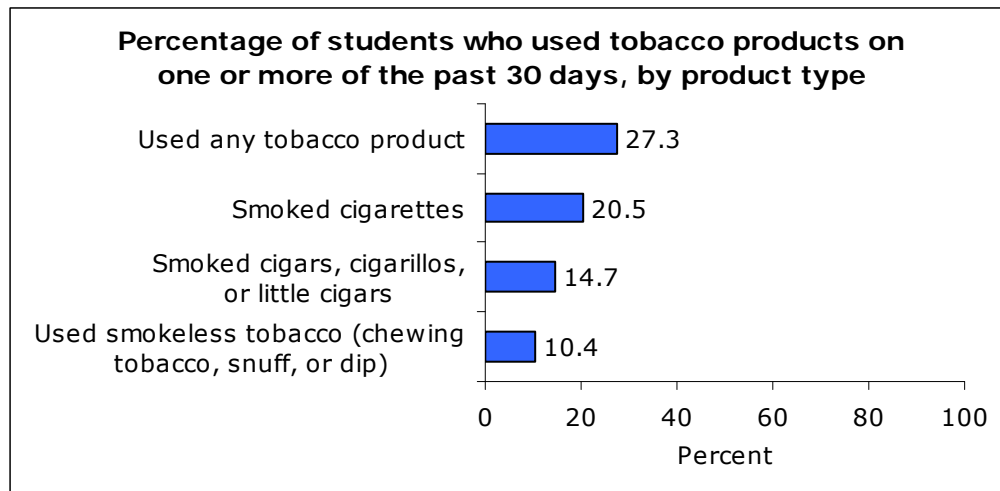
There has been a downward trend in the percentage of students who seriously considered committing suicide, from 26 percent in 1991 to 13 percent in 2009. The percentage who made a plan about how to commit suicide also decreased, from a peak of 19 percent in 1993 to 10 percent in 2009. Although the overall rate of actual suicide attempts shows no significant change from 1999 to 2009, there has been a significant increase in the percentage of male students who have attempted suicide—from 5 percent in 1999 to 12 percent in 2009.



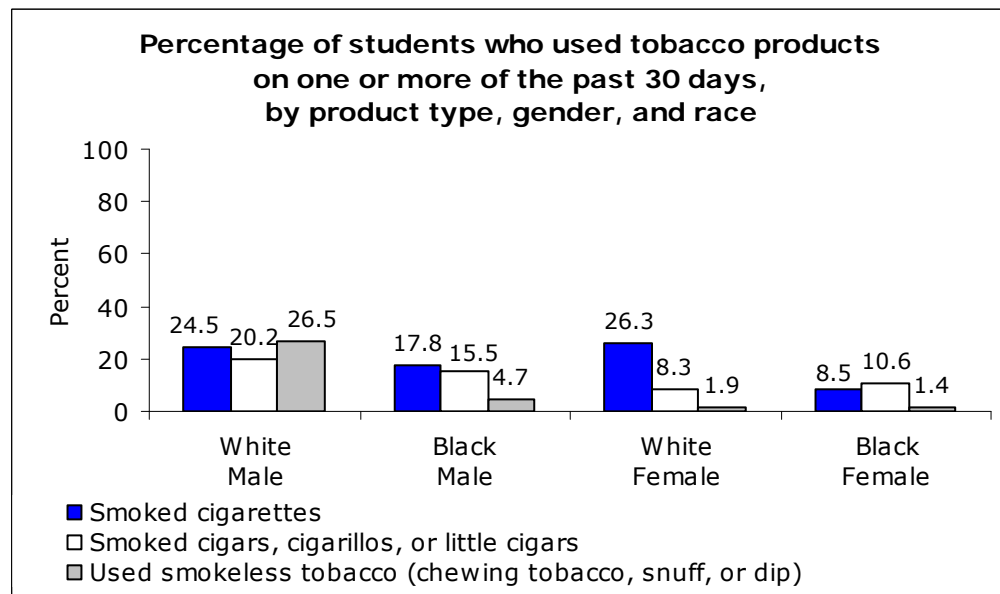


## Use of Tobacco

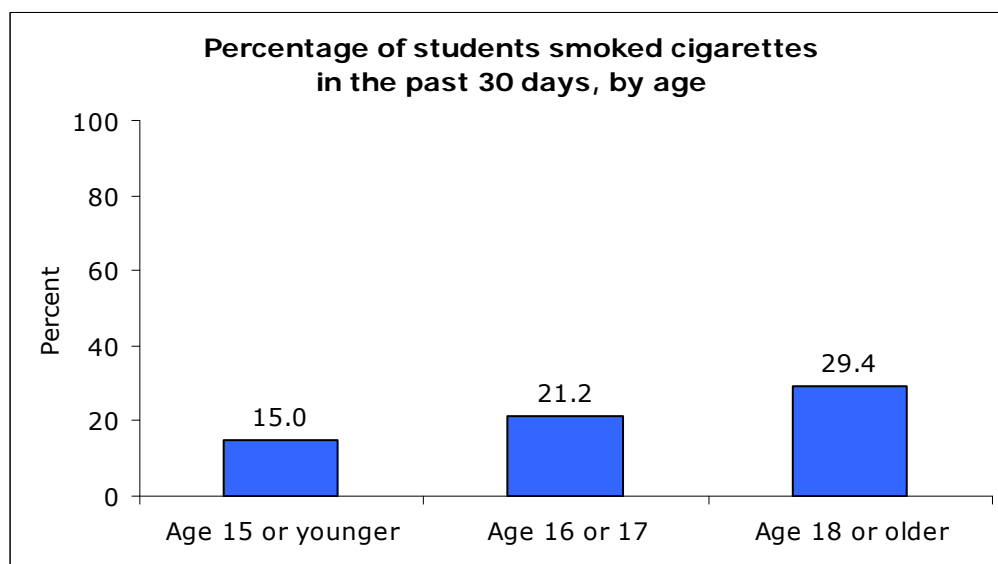
In the 30 days prior to the survey, 27 percent of high school students used some form of tobacco (smoked cigarettes or cigars or used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip). More students smoked cigarettes (20 percent of students) than smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars (15 percent), and more students smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars than used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip (10 percent). Six percent of students smoked cigarettes on school property, and 7 percent used smokeless tobacco on school property in the 30 days before the survey. Eight percent of students smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the past 30 days (11 percent of white students, 2 percent of black students).



Males were more likely than females to use tobacco products, and white students were more likely than black students to do so. White males were more likely than their peers to use smokeless tobacco products.



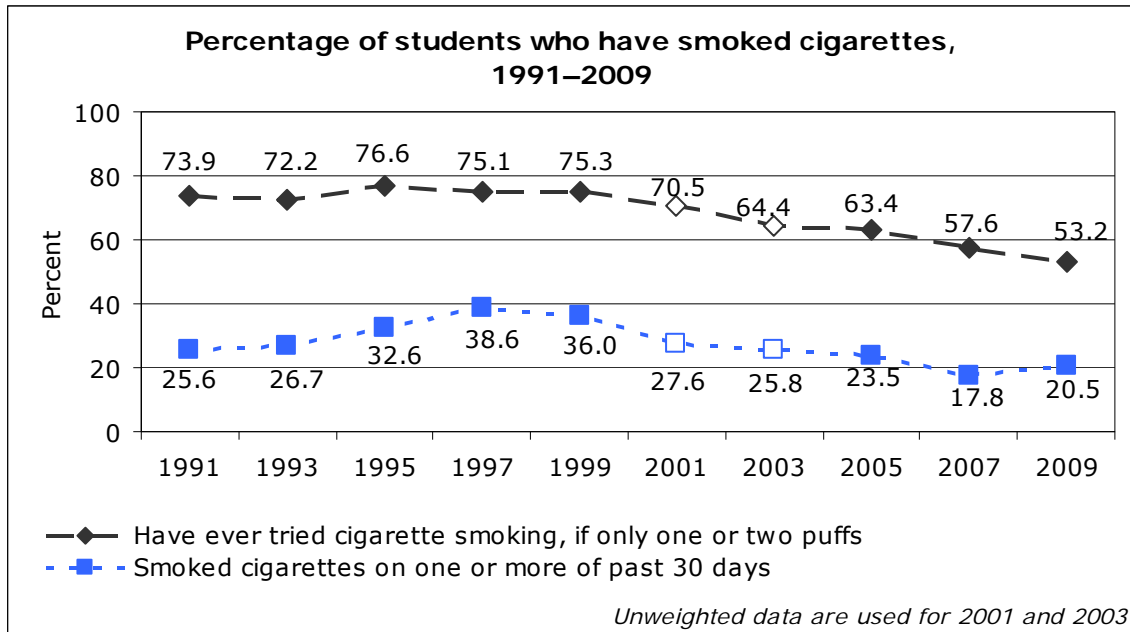
Older students were more likely than younger students to have smoked cigarettes in the 30 days prior to the survey (29 percent of students age eighteen or older compared to 15 percent of those fifteen or younger).



Twelve percent of students had smoked cigarettes daily at some time in the past (17 percent of white students, 4 percent of black students). This figure is a decrease from the 17 percent of all students who had done so in 2005. Among current cigarette users (those who smoked cigarettes at least once in the 30 days prior to the survey), 57 percent had tried to quit smoking in the 12 months prior to the survey. Nine percent of current cigarette users smoked at least 10 cigarettes per day on the days they smoked. Although it is illegal to sell cigarettes to individuals under the age of eighteen, 18 percent of current smokers who were under eighteen usually got their cigarettes by buying them from a store or gas station.

### **Trends in Cigarette Smoking**

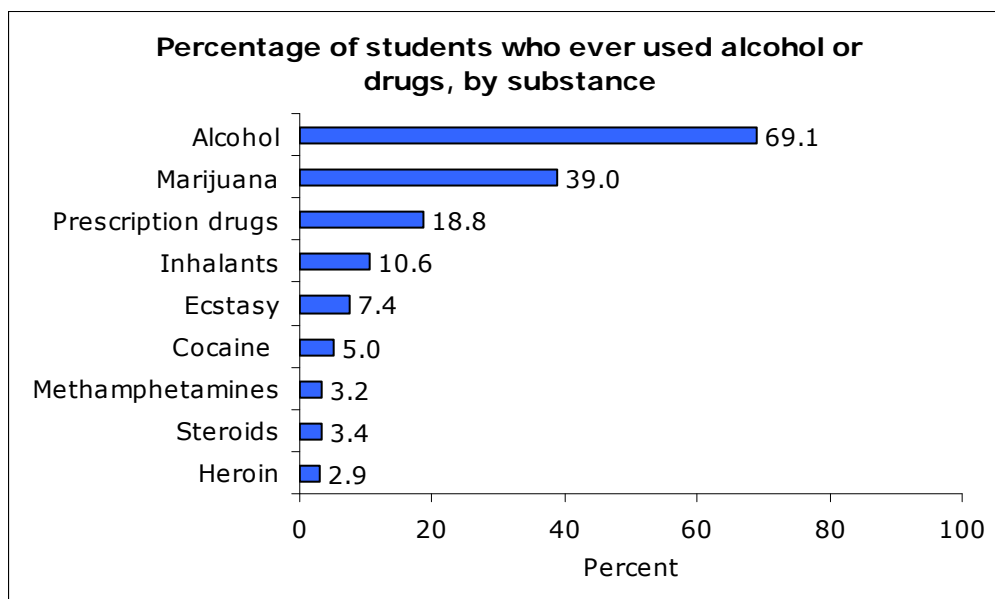
Cigarette smoking has been decreasing among high school students in recent years. The percentage of students who have tried cigarette smoking (if only one or two puffs) dropped from 75 percent in 1999 to 53 percent in 2009. The percentage of students who smoked one or more times in the 30 days prior to the survey also declined from 36 percent in 1999 to 20 percent in 2009, and the percentage who smoked 20 or more of those 30 days dropped from 18 percent in 1999 to 8 percent in 2009. Likewise, the percentage of students who smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before the age of thirteen has decreased, falling from 27 percent in 1999 to 14 percent in 2009. (See the chart on the next page.)



More information about smoking behaviors, attitudes, and beliefs among the state's high school students is available in the reports on the South Carolina Youth Tobacco Survey at <http://www.dhec.sc.gov/health/chcdp/tobacco/yts.htm>.

## Use of Alcohol and Drugs

Alcohol is the most common substance that high school students (69 percent) have used illegally at some time in their lives followed by marijuana (39 percent), prescription drugs not prescribed for them (19 percent), and inhalants (11 percent). Less than 10 percent of students have used other drugs such as ecstasy, cocaine, methamphetamines, steroids, or heroin.

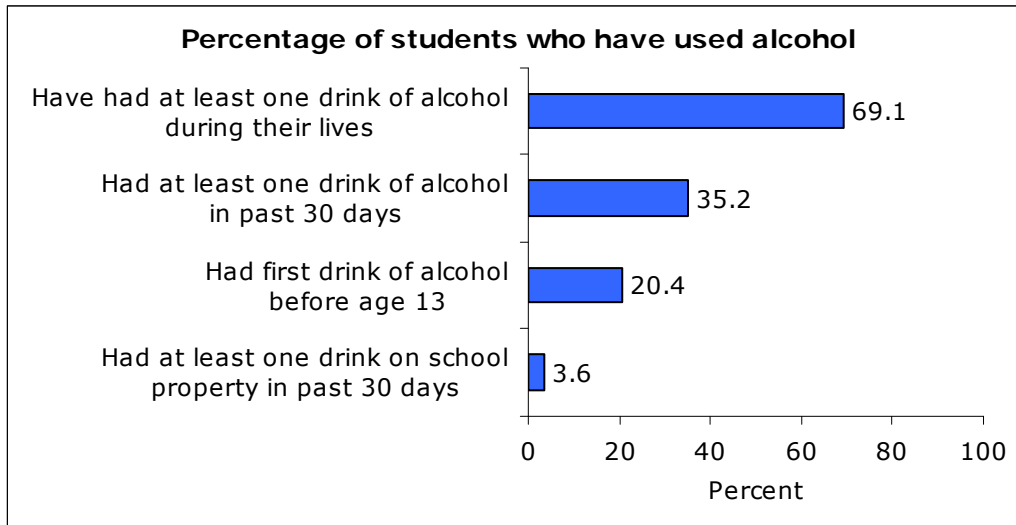


The use of alcohol and marijuana is discussed in detail below. The use of prescription drugs that were prescribed for someone else is greater among white students (27 percent) than black students (6 percent). The percentage of students who have used inhalants has decreased from 19 percent in 1995 to 11 percent in 2009, and the percentage of those who have used methamphetamines has decreased from 8 percent in 1999 to 3 percent in 2009.

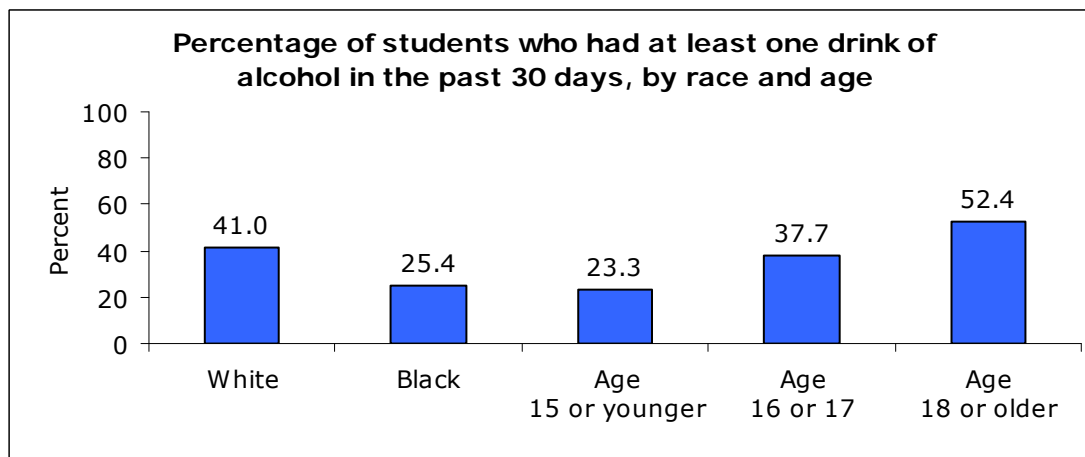
According to the 2009 survey, only 2 percent of students had ever used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body. In the 12 months prior to the survey, 28 percent of the state's high school students were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property.

### Use of Alcohol

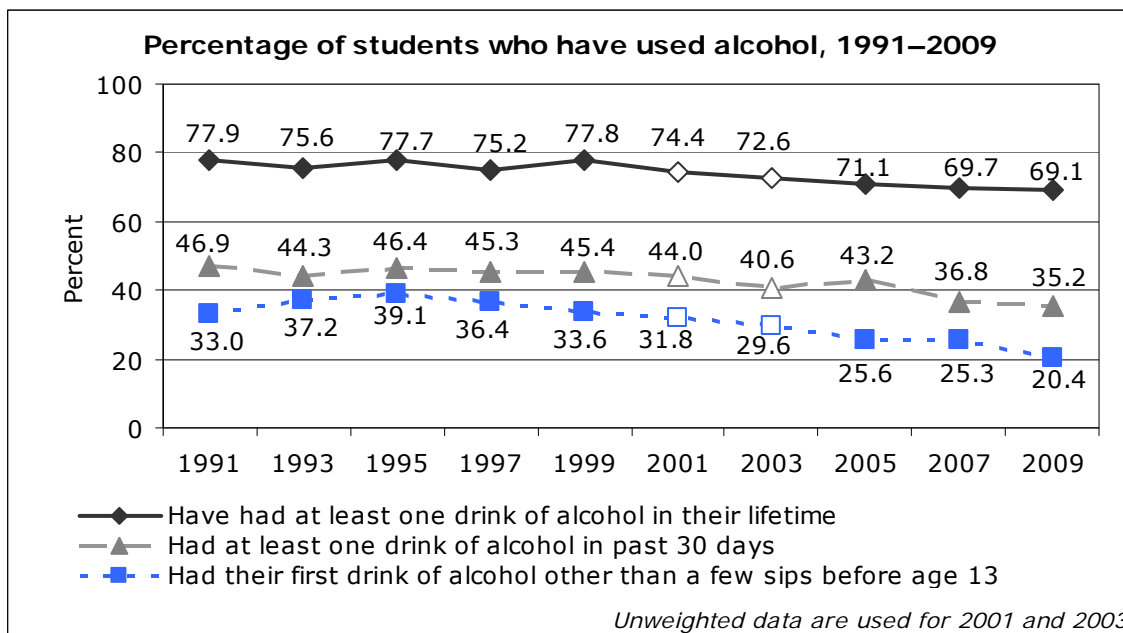
As is said above, 69 percent of high school students have had at least one drink of alcohol in their lives (other than a few sips). Twenty percent of students had their first drink of alcohol before age thirteen. In the 30 days before the survey, 35 percent of students had at least one drink of alcohol, and 4 percent had at least one drink of alcohol on school property. (See the chart on the next page.)



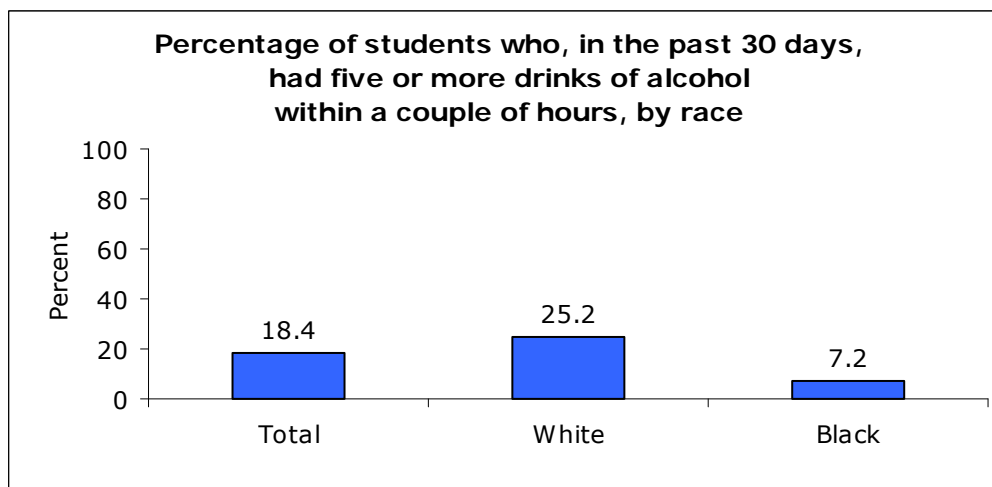
In the 30 days prior to the survey, a higher percentage of white students (41 percent) than black students (25 percent) had at least one drink of alcohol. The rates were also higher among older students (52 percent of those age eighteen or older, 38 percent of those age sixteen or seventeen) than among younger students (23 percent of those age fifteen or younger). Twelve percent of students drank premixed alcoholic energy drinks (such as Sparks, Tilt, Rockstar 21, or Liquid Charge) on one or more of the past 30 days. There were no differences by age, race, or gender in the percentage of students who used such drinks.



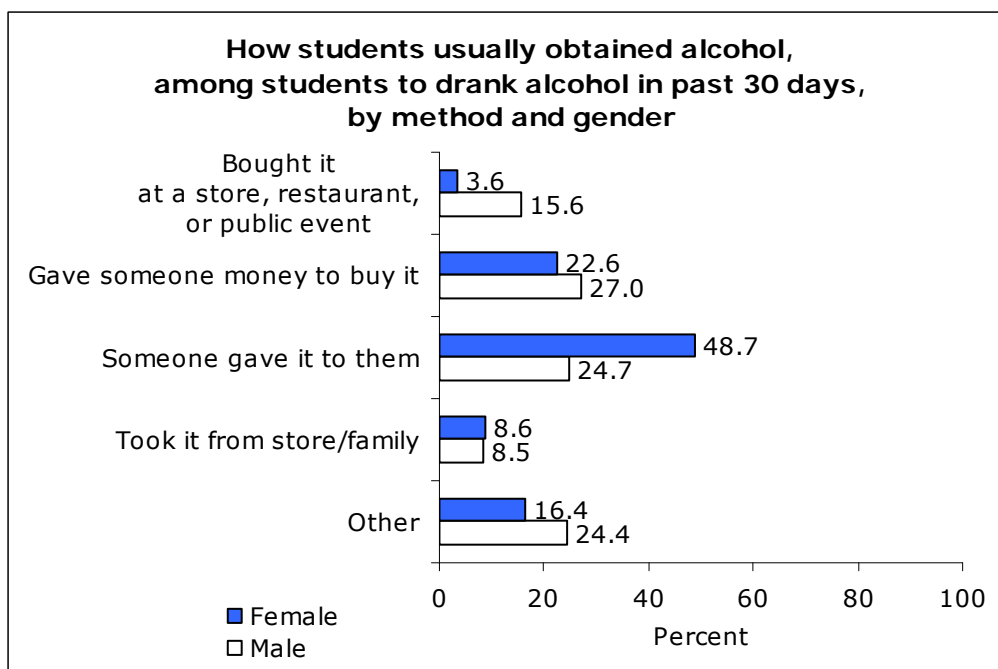
By 2009, alcohol use had declined somewhat from the 1990s, when over 75 percent of students had consumed at least one drink of alcohol in their lifetime, over 40 percent had consumed at least one drink of alcohol in the 30 days prior to the survey, and over 33 percent had tried alcohol before age thirteen. The percentage of male students who had their first drink before age thirteen was significantly lower in 2009 (21 percent) than in 2007 (30 percent).



Binge drinking (consuming five or more drinks of alcohol within a couple of hours) has decreased from 25 percent of students in 1999 to 18 percent of students in 2009. A greater percentage of white students (25 percent) than black students (7 percent) participated in binge drinking in the 30 days prior to the survey.

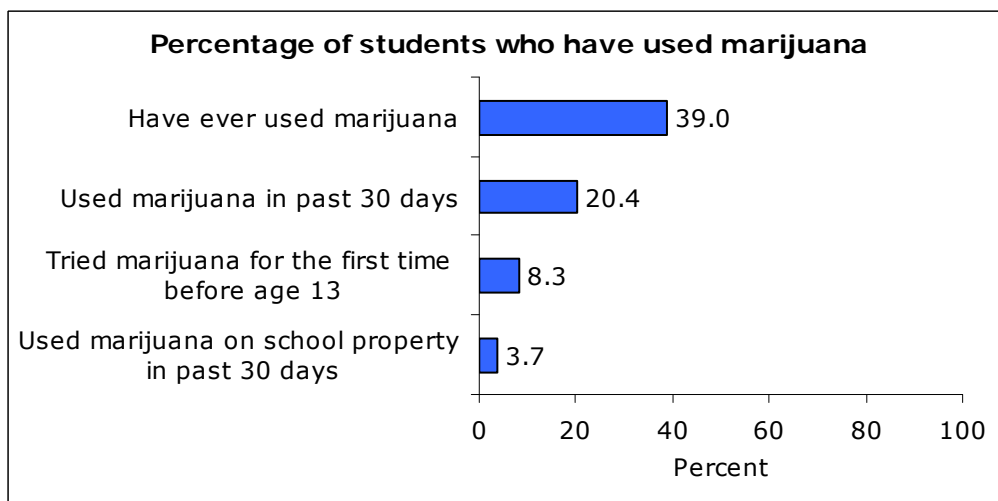


Among students who drank alcohol in the past 30 days, 37 percent indicated that someone usually gave them the alcohol. More female students (49 percent) than male students (25 percent) usually got their alcohol in this way. Males (16 percent) were more likely than females (4 percent) to buy the alcohol at a store, restaurant, or public event.

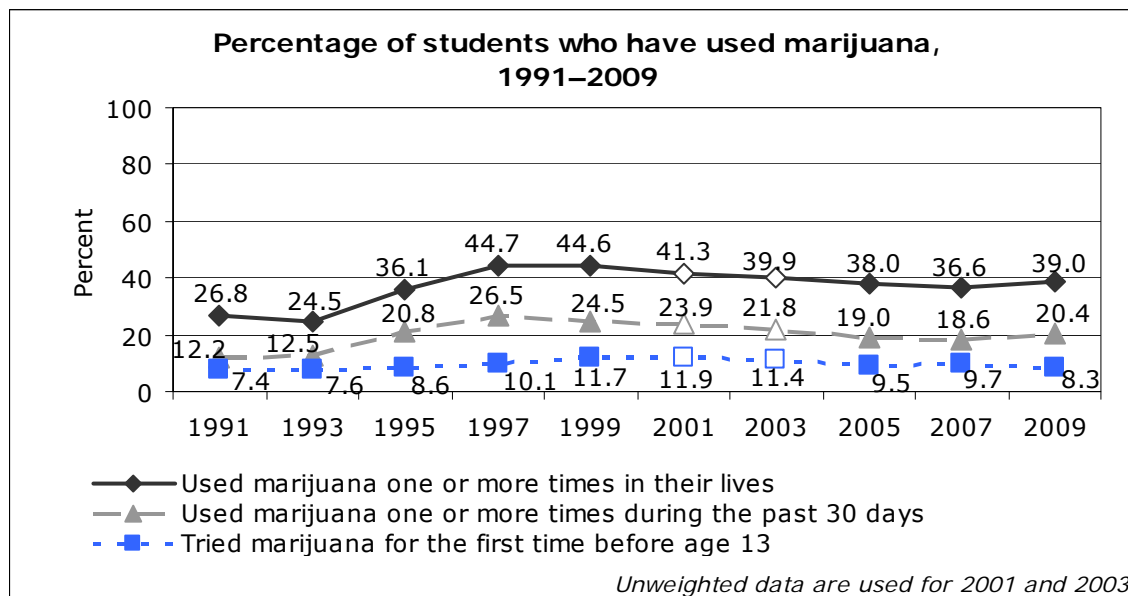


### Use of Marijuana

Thirty-nine percent of students have tried marijuana at some point in their lives, and 8 percent of them used marijuana for the first time before they were thirteen years old. In the 30 days prior to the survey, 20 percent used marijuana one or more times, and 4 percent used marijuana on school property. Males were more likely than females to have used marijuana on school property (6 percent compared to 2 percent).

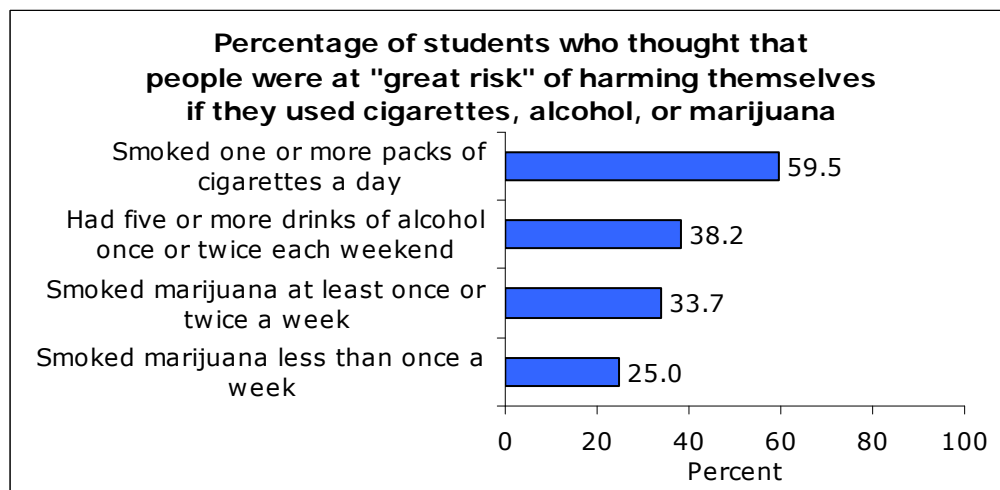


Marijuana use among the state's high school students increased dramatically between 1993 and 1999 but has decreased somewhat since 1999. The percentages of students who have tried marijuana, who used marijuana in the 30 days prior to the survey, and who tried marijuana before age thirteen, however, are all still higher than they were in 1991.



### Perceived Risk of Using Tobacco, Alcohol, and Marijuana

High school students were asked a set of questions about how much they think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they smoke one or more packs of cigarettes a day, have five or more drinks of alcohol once or twice each weekend, smoke marijuana occasionally (less than once a week), or smoke marijuana frequently (at least once or twice a week). The response choices were "no risk," "slight risk," "moderate risk," and "great risk." Sixty percent of students thought that people were at "great risk" of harming themselves if they smoked one or more packs of cigarettes a day. More students chose "great risk" to describe smoking cigarettes than they did for any of the other behaviors.

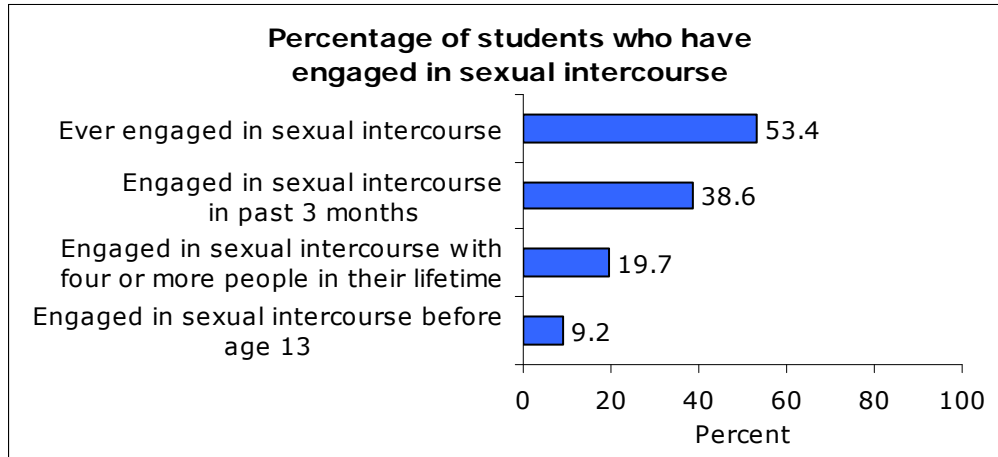




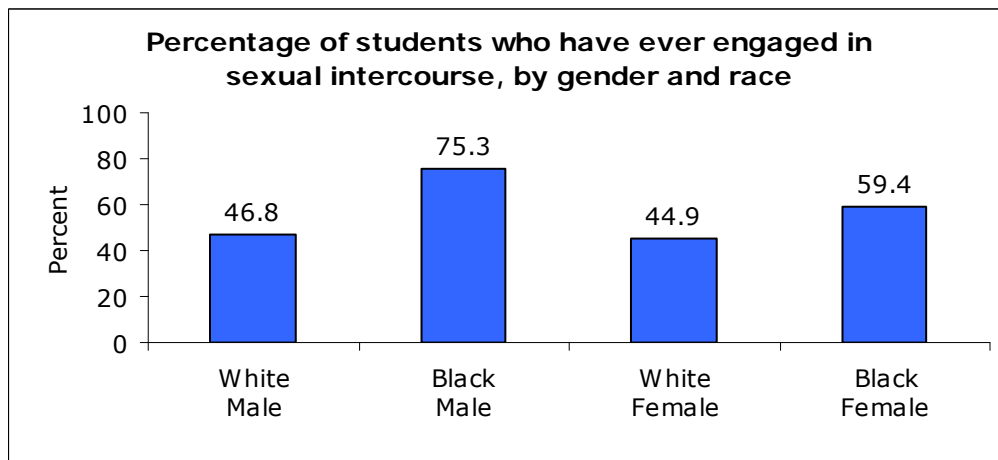
## Sexual Risk Behaviors

### Sexual Intercourse

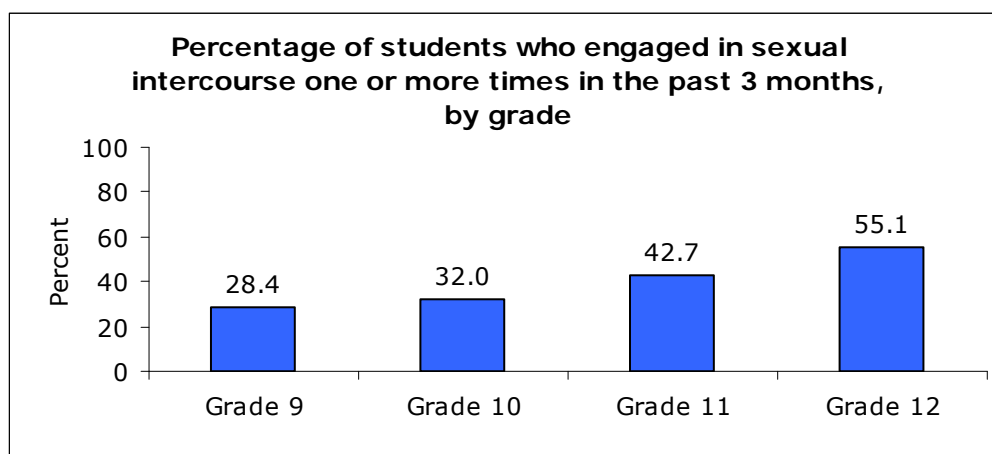
Fifty-three percent of high school students have engaged in sexual intercourse at some time in their lives, and 39 percent were sexually active (i.e., engaged in sexual intercourse with one or more people in the 3 months prior to the survey). Twenty percent have had sexual intercourse with four or more people in their lifetime, and 9 percent had intercourse before age thirteen.



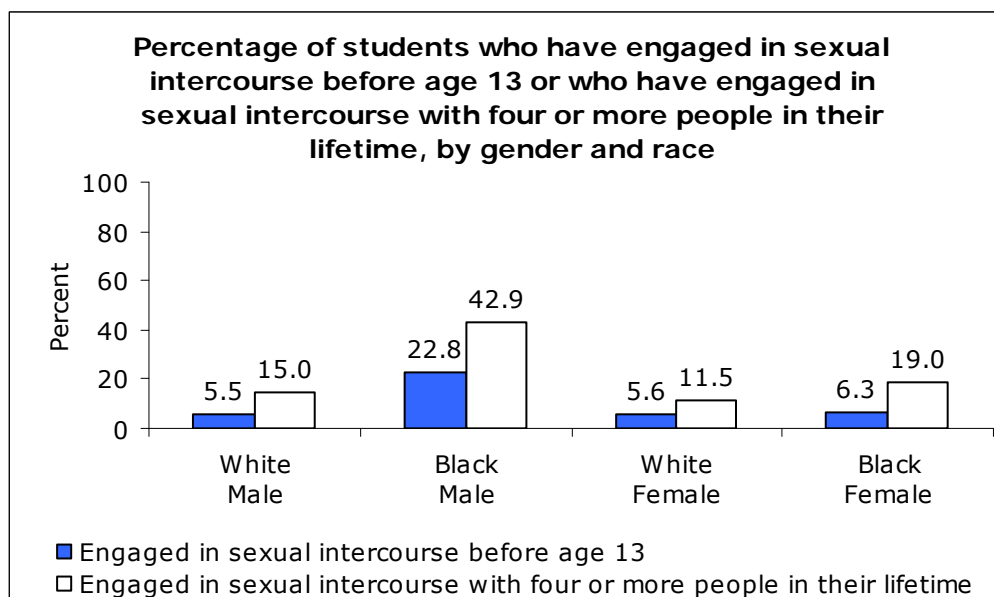
The percentage of students who have ever engaged in sexual intercourse differed by gender and race, the highest percentages being among black males (75 percent).



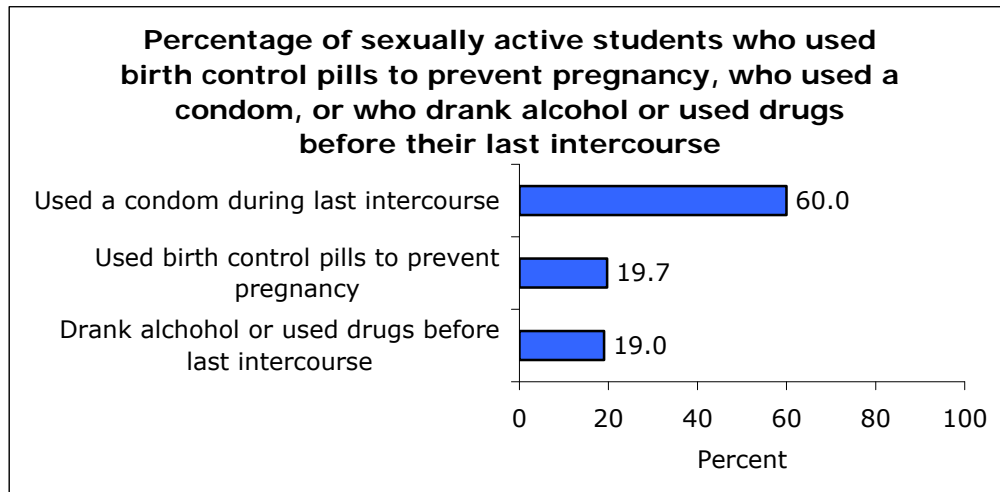
The percentage of students who were sexually active was highest among twelfth graders (55 percent). More black students (47 percent) than white students (34 percent) were sexually active.



Overall, more black students than white students engaged in sexual intercourse before age thirteen and have had intercourse with four or more people in their lifetime. The highest rates were among black males, 23 percent of whom engaged in sexual intercourse before age thirteen and 43 percent of whom have engaged in sexual intercourse with four or more people in their lifetime.



Among students who were sexually active in the 3 months prior to the survey, 19 percent drank alcohol or used drugs before their last sexual intercourse, 20 percent used birth control pills to prevent pregnancy before their last intercourse, and 60 percent used a condom during their last sexual intercourse. (See the chart on the next page.)



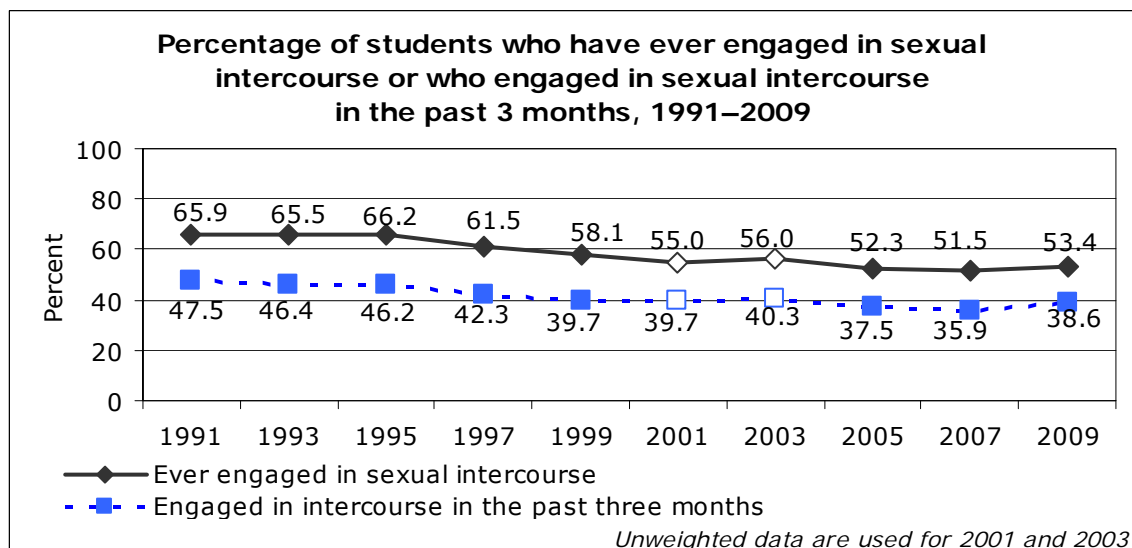
The parents or other adult family members of most students (73 percent) have told them what they expect them to do or not to do when it comes to sex. The percentages were not significantly different by age, race, or gender.

The majority of the state's high school students (90 percent) have been taught in school about HIV infection or AIDS. This percentage, which has been steady since 1995, did not differ by gender, race, or grade.

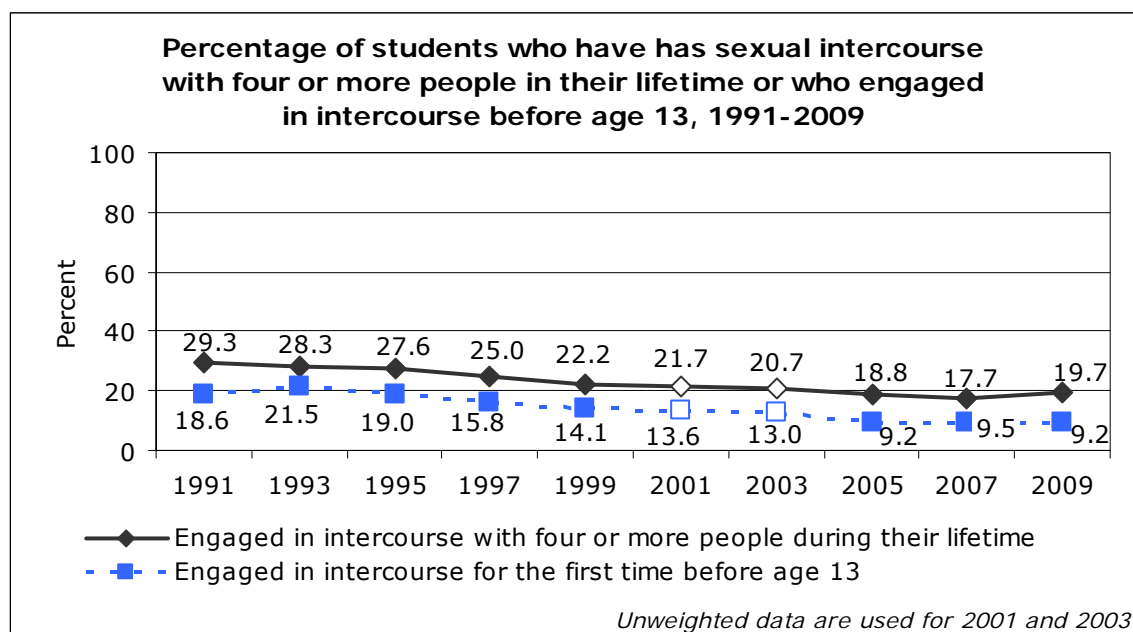
Thirteen percent of students have been tested for HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. More black students (20 percent) than white students (9 percent) have been tested.

### Trends in Sexual Risk Behavior

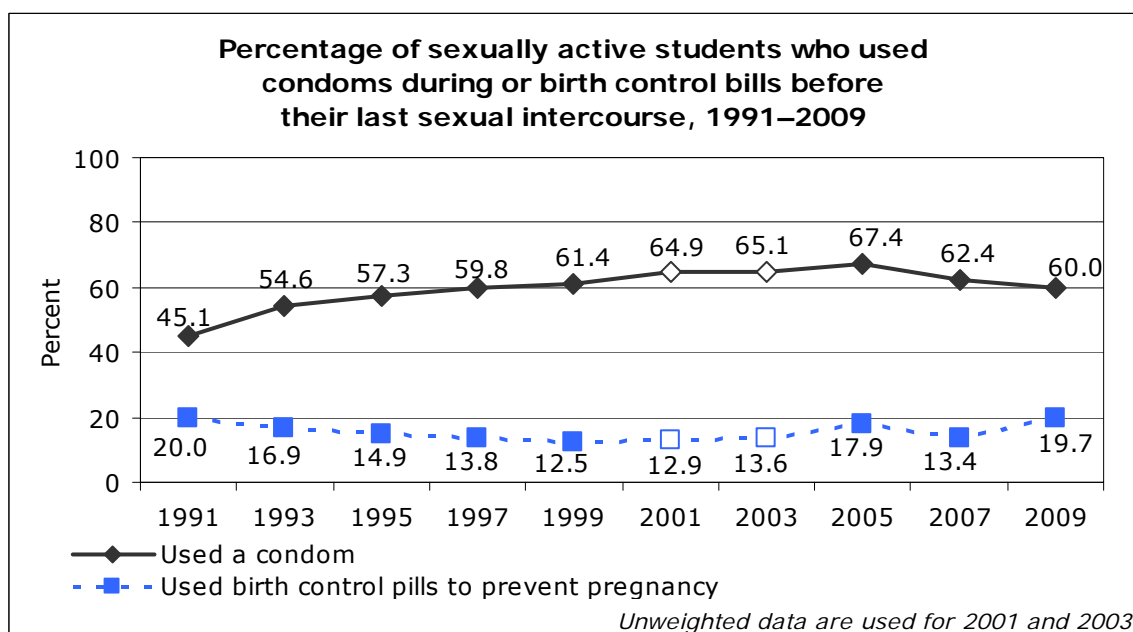
Since the first YRBS was conducted in South Carolina, there has been a decline—from 66 percent in 1991 to 53 percent in 2009—in the percentage of high school students who have ever had sexual intercourse. There has also been a reduction in the percentage of students who were sexually active—from 48 percent in 1991 to 39 percent in 2009. These downward trends appear to be leveling off, however.



There has also been a downward trend in the number of students who engaged in sexual intercourse for the first time before they were thirteen years of age, dropping from 19 percent in 1991 to 9 percent in 2009. The percentage of students who have engaged in sexual intercourse with four or more people during their lives decreased from 29 percent in 1991 to 20 percent in 2009.



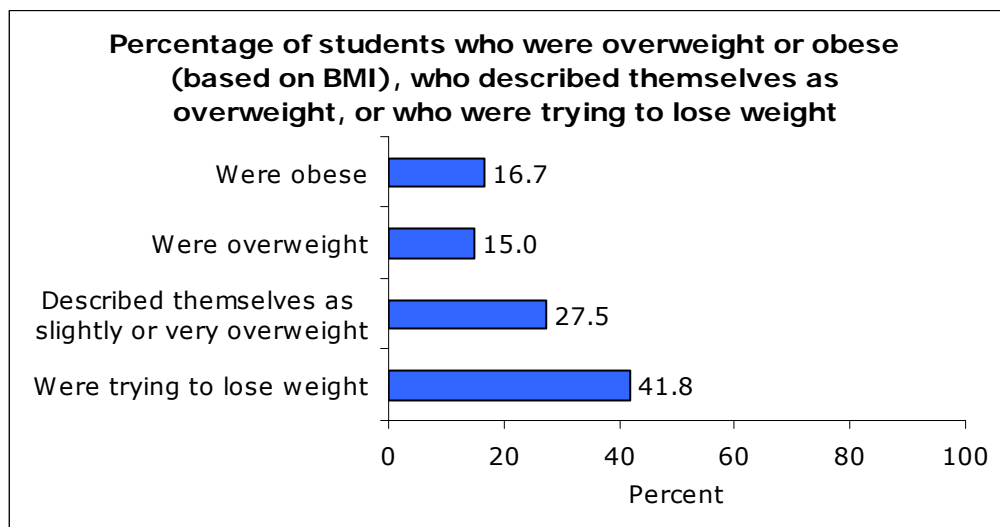
Among those high school students who were sexually active, the use of condoms increased from 45 percent in 1991 to 67 percent in 2005 but has since decreased to 60 percent. In 2009, the use of birth control pills to prevent pregnancy returned to its 1991 level of 20 percent.



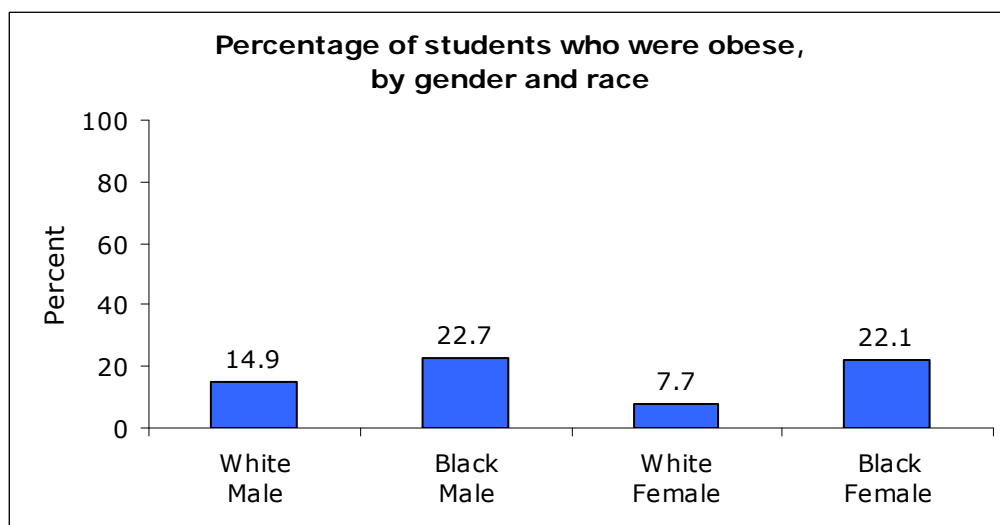
## Body Image and Weight Management

### Overweight and Obesity

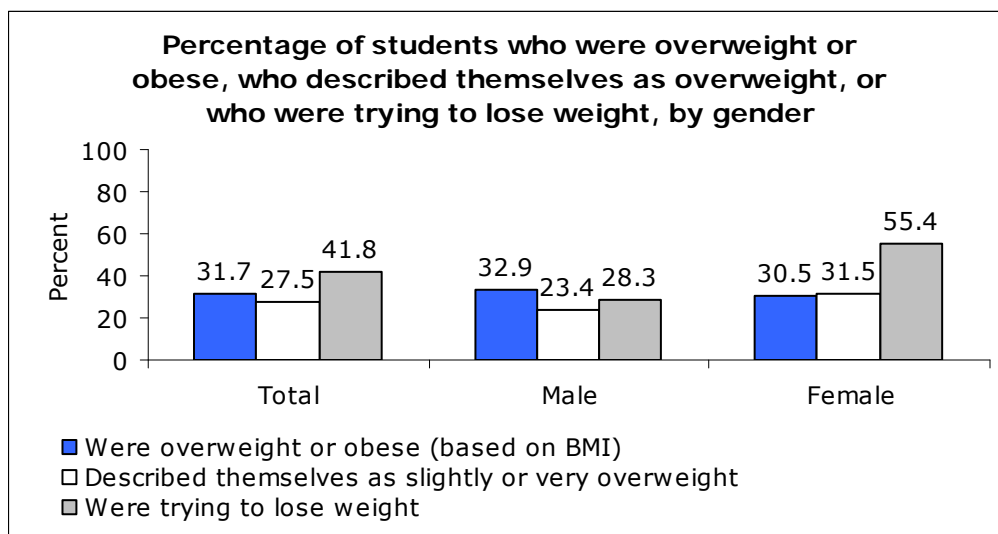
According to the 2009 YRBS, 17 percent of high school students were obese, with a BMI (body mass index) calculated from self-reported height and weight at or above the 95th percentile for their age and gender. An additional 15 percent were considered to be overweight—those with a BMI at or above the 85th percentile but below the 95th percentile. Moreover, 30 percent of students described themselves as slightly or very overweight, and 42 percent were trying to lose weight.



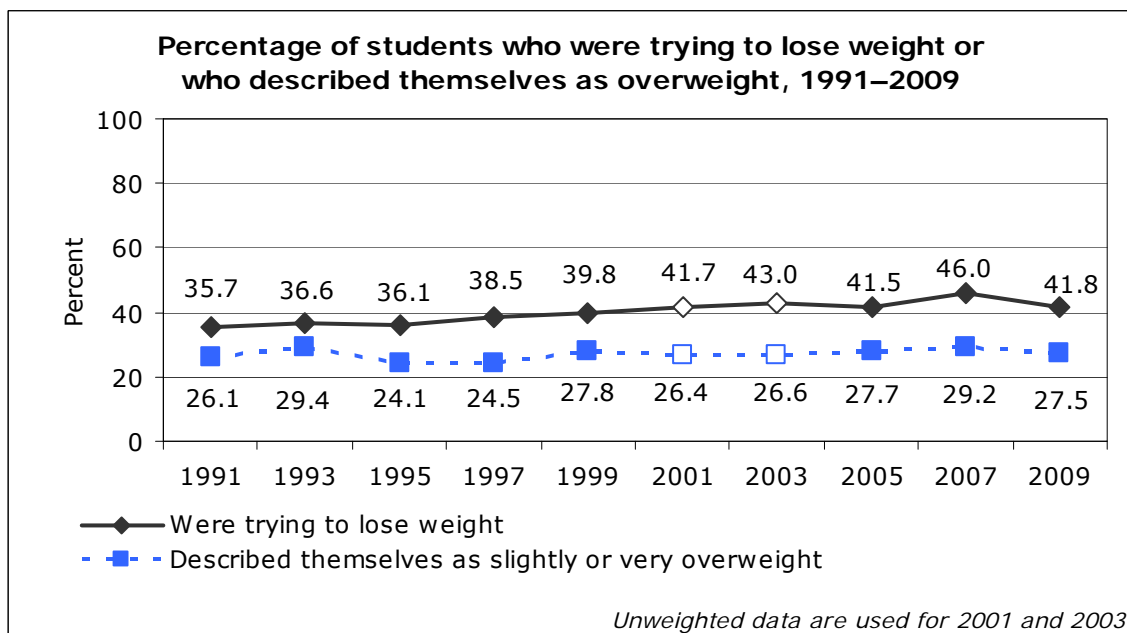
A smaller percentage of white females (8 percent) than white males (15 percent), black males (23 percent), or black females (22 percent) were obese.



More black females (22 percent) than white females (8 percent) were obese based on their BMI; however, an equal percentage of both groups described themselves as slightly or very overweight. Although there was no significant difference between males and females in the percentage of students who were overweight or obese based on their BMI or who described themselves as overweight, more females (55 percent) than males (28 percent) were trying to lose weight.

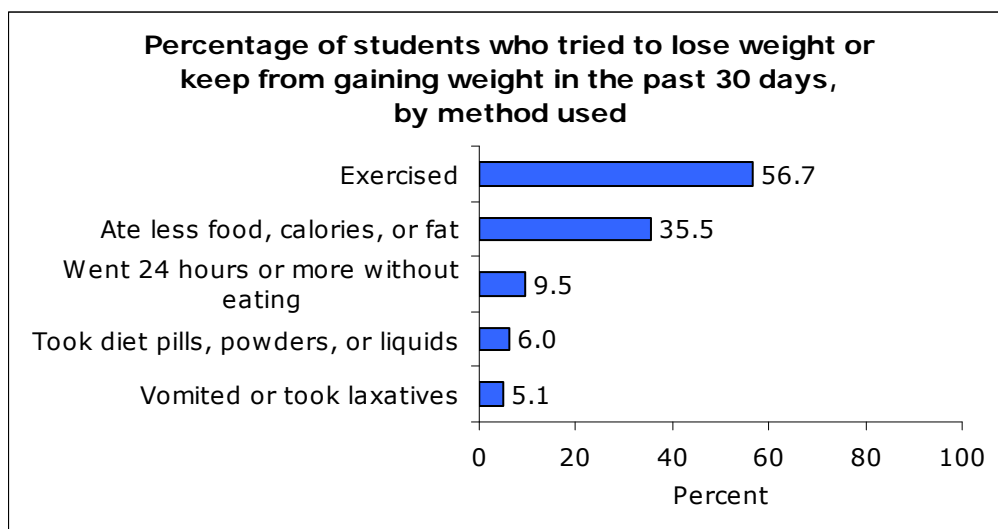


While the percentage of students who described themselves as being overweight remained fairly stable between 1991 and 2009, the percentage of students who were trying to lose weight increased from 36 percent in 1991 to 42 percent in 2009.

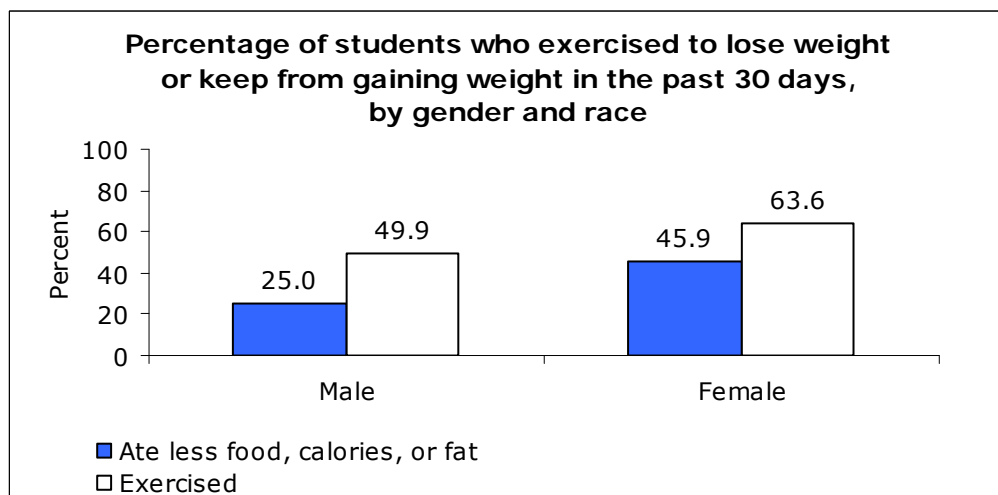


## Weight Management

In the 30 days prior to the survey, most students (57 percent) exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight. Additionally, 36 percent of students ate less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight. A smaller percentage of students went without eating (10 percent of students), took diet aids without a doctor's prescription (6 percent), or vomited or took laxatives (5 percent).

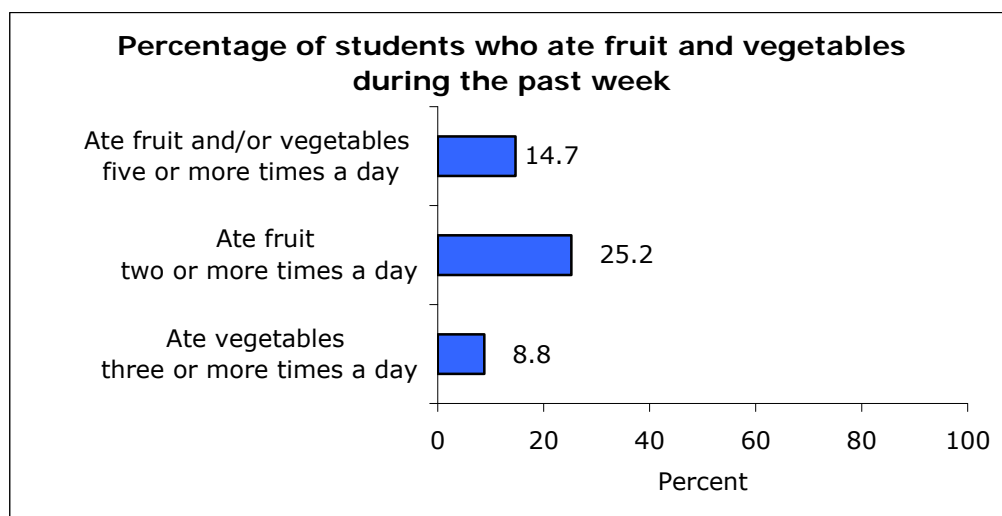


Females were more likely than males to exercise or modify their food intake as a means of weight control. There were no differences by race or gender in the percentages of students who used the other weight-control methods.



## Dietary Behaviors

A small percentage of high school students (15 percent) ate fruit and/or vegetables five or more times per day during the week before the survey. A larger percentage of students ate fruit two or more times a day (25 percent) than ate vegetables three or more times a day (9 percent). These percentages were consistent by age, gender, and race.



In the week prior to the survey, 34 percent of students ate carrots one or more times, 55 percent ate green salads, 58 percent ate potatoes (excluding french fries, fried potatoes, and potato chips), 74 percent drank 100% fruit juice, 78 percent ate fruit, and 78 percent ate "other vegetables." A greater percentage of white students than black students ate carrots, green salad, and potatoes, while a greater percentage of black students than white students drank 100% fruit juice.

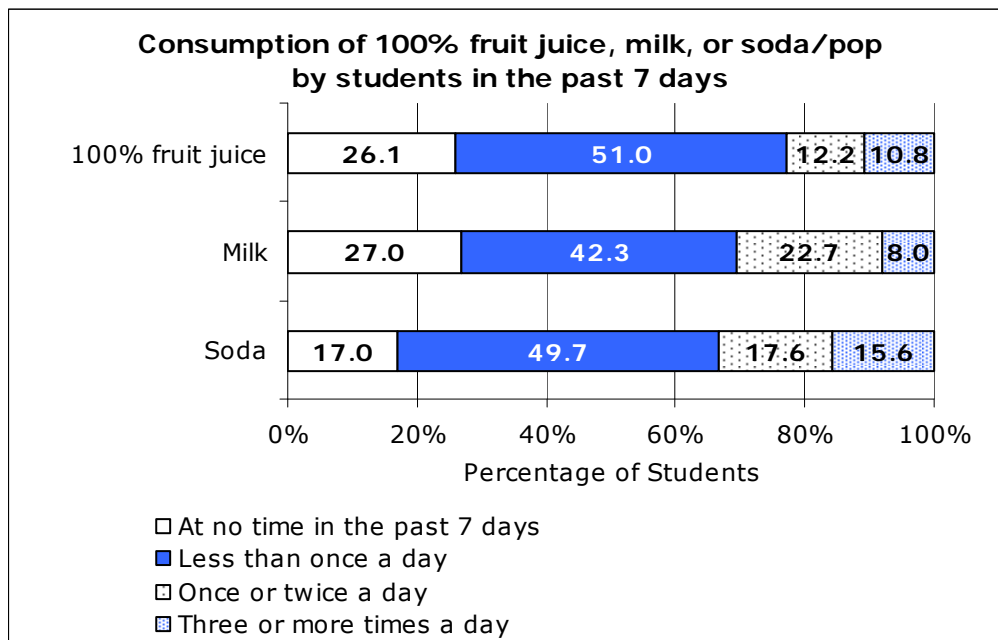
**Percentage of students who consumed fruit and vegetables in the past 7 days, by race and type of food**

	Total	White	Black
Carrots	33.7	39.5	25.6
Green salad	55.1	62.6	46.1
Potatoes	57.5	64.5	48.4
100% fruit juice	73.9	69.3	81.7
Fruit	78.3	80.9	74.8
Other vegetables	78.4	83.1	72.9

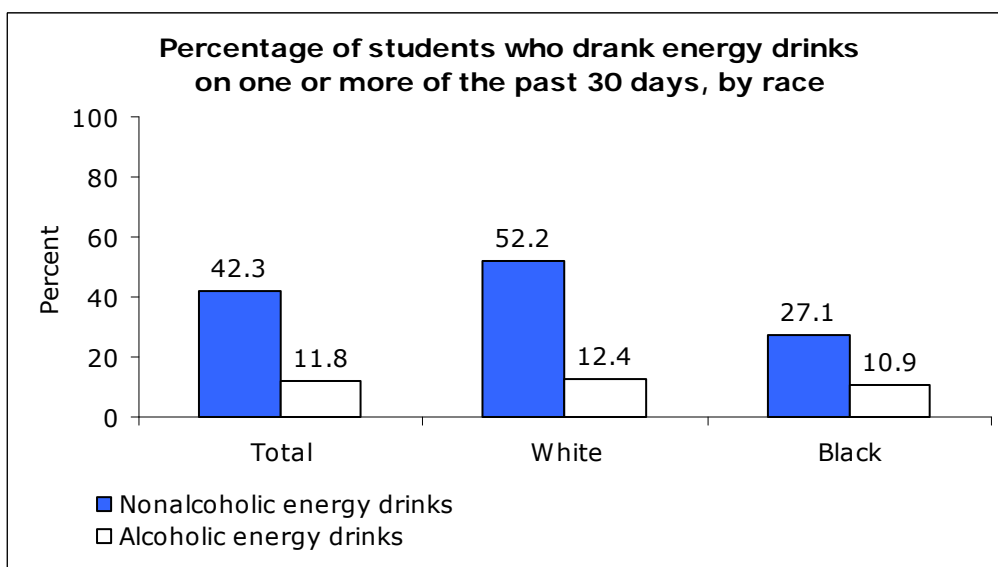
Beverage consumption can have a positive or negative effect on diet. For example, fruit juice can contribute to meeting the recommended number of servings of fruit per day, and milk is a good source of calcium. Non-diet sodas, however, often replace healthier foods or beverages in students' diets and contain empty calories that contribute to obesity. In the 7 days prior to the survey, 11 percent of the state's high school students drank 100% fruit juice three or more times a day, and



16 percent drank non-diet soda or pop three or more times a day. Only 8 percent of students drank three or more glasses of milk per day in the week prior to the survey. More black students (18 percent) than white students (6 percent) drank 100% fruit juice three or more times a day.

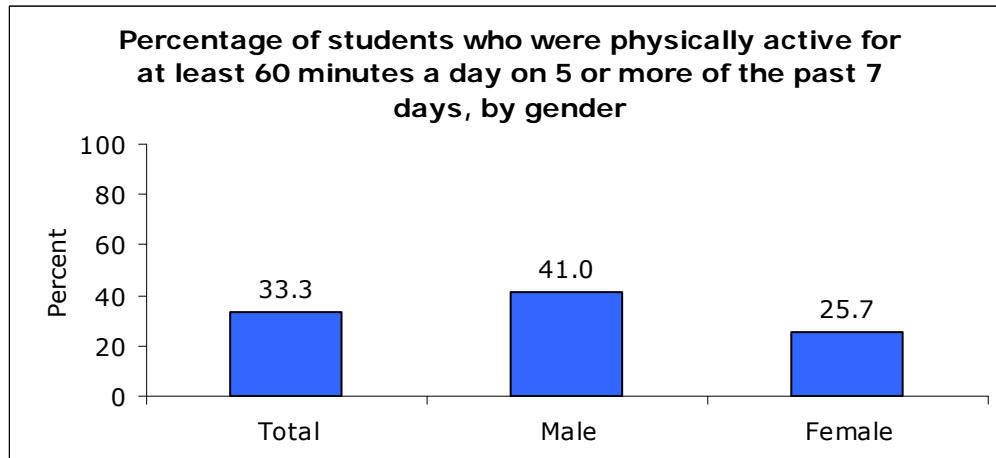


In addition, 42 percent of students drank nonalcoholic energy drinks in the 30 days before the survey—more white students (52 percent) than black students (27 percent) did so. Twelve percent of students drank premixed alcoholic energy drinks (such as Sparks, Tilt, Rockstar 21, or Liquid Charge) on one or more of the past 30 days.

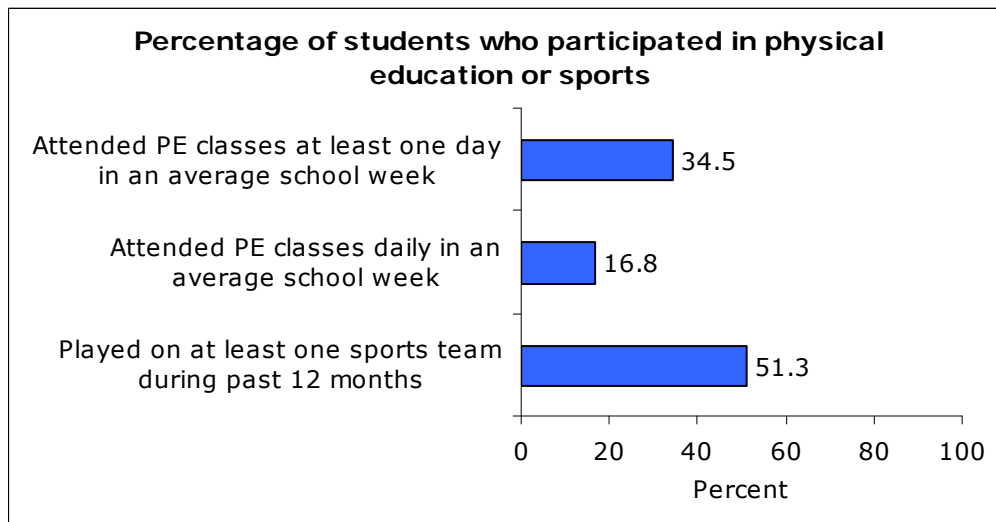


## Physical Activity

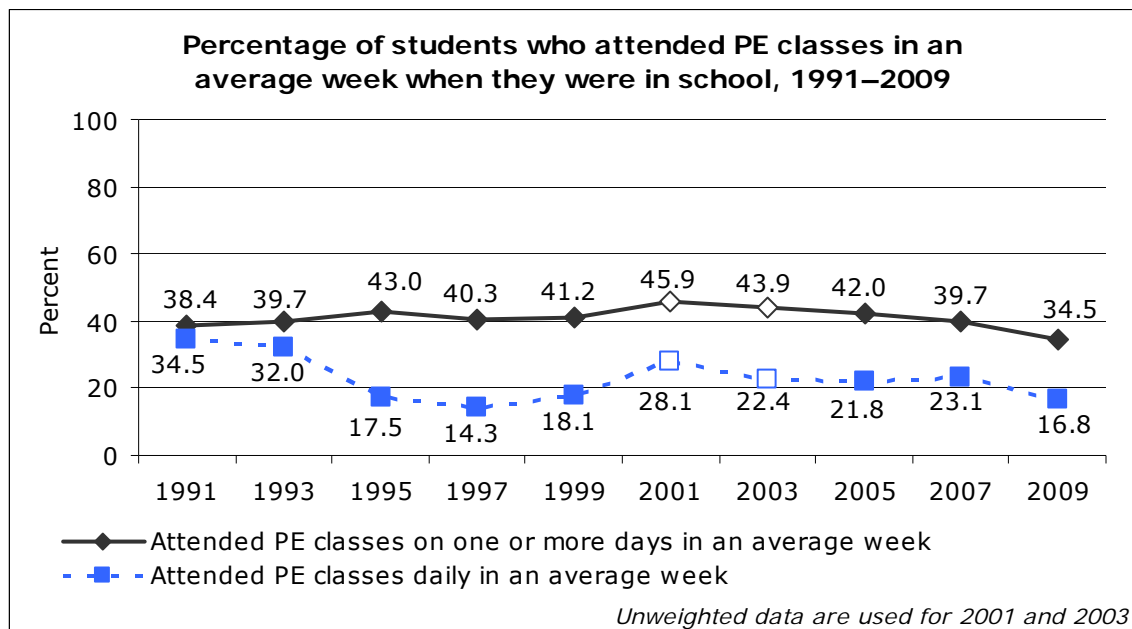
Statewide, 33 percent of high school students were physically active for 60 minutes or more per day on 5 or more of the 7 days prior to the survey. Male students were more likely than female students to achieve these levels (41 percent compared to 26 percent).



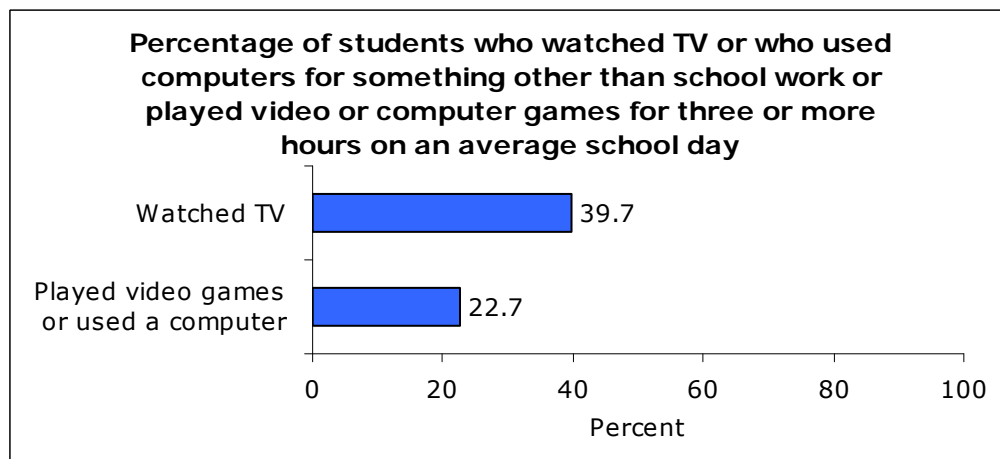
Thirty-four percent of students attended physical education (PE) classes one or more days during an average school week, and only 17 percent attended PE classes daily during an average school week. Ninth-grade students were more likely than older students to participate in PE at least once a week. Fifty-one percent of students played on a sports team in the 12 months prior to the survey. There was no difference in the percentage of students who participated in sports by age, race, or gender.



On average, rates of participation in PE classes (one or more classes per week) have been steady since 1991, ranging between 38 and 46 percent. The rates of daily participation in PE class, however, have decreased from 35 percent in 1991 to 17 percent in 2009.

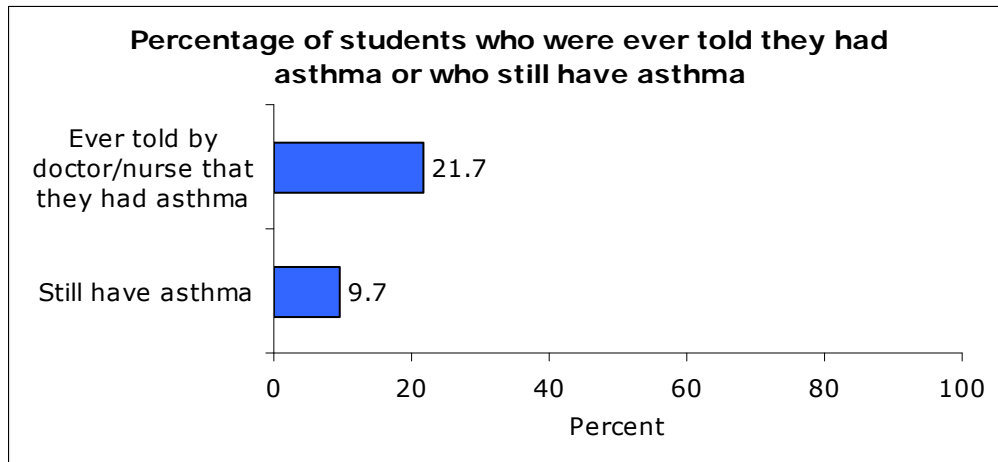


The percentage of high school students who watched three or more hours of television on an average school day decreased from 48 percent in 1999 to 40 percent in 2009. Watching television for this number of hours was more prevalent among black students than white students (57 percent compared to 27 percent). In addition, 23 percent of students spent three or more hours on an average school day playing video or computer games or using a computer for something that was not school work, a rate that was higher among males (28 percent) than females (18 percent).



## Asthma

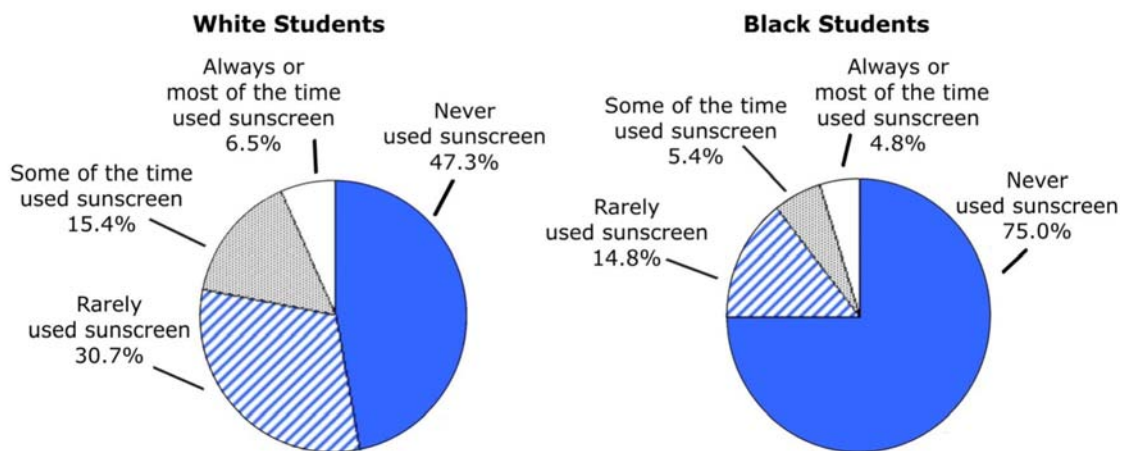
Twenty-two percent of high school students, at some time in their lives, were told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma. Ten percent of students still had asthma at the time of the survey. Neither rate differed significantly by age, race, or gender.



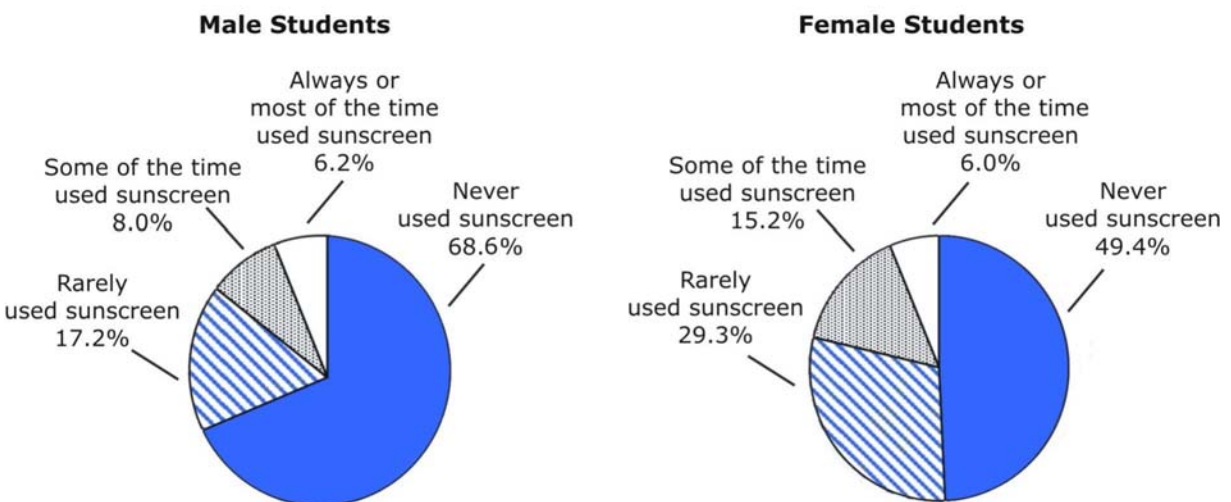
## Use of Sunscreen

Only 6 percent of the state's high school students always or most of the time wore sunscreen with an SPF of 15 or higher when they were outside for more than an hour on a sunny day. Although this percentage did not differ significantly by gender, race, or grade, a closer look at the data shows that 78 percent of white students and 90 percent of black students never or rarely wore sunscreen. More male students (86 percent) than female students (79 percent) never or rarely wore sunscreen.

**Percentage of students who used SPF 15 or higher sunscreen when they were outside for more than an hour on a sunny day, by race**



**Percentage of students who used SPF 15 or higher sunscreen when they were outside for more than an hour on a sunny day, by gender**



## Appendix

### South Carolina High School YRBS Data, 1991–2009

South Carolina has conducted the High School YRBS every other year since 1991. Data presented in the table below are weighted, with the exception of those for the years 2001 and 2003, when response rates were not sufficient to calculate weighted data. The unweighted data cannot reliably be compared with other data and are shown for informational purposes only. Trend analyses were run using data from 1991 through 2009, without the 2001 and 2003 data. Significant linear trends are indicated by the dagger (†) in the final column of the table.

Injury and Violence	† Data show a significant linear trend between 1991 and 2009. ‡ Data are unweighted and are provided for informational purposes only.										
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001 <sup>‡</sup>	2003 <sup>‡</sup>	2005	2007	2009	†
Among students who rode a bicycle during the past 12 months, the percentage who never or rarely wore a bicycle helmet	97.7	97.9	96.4	95.3	92.9	91.1	—	91.6	92.8	92.6	†
Percentage of students who never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else	23.7	24.7	25.0	25.3	20.9	16.9	21.6	17.8	9.7	10.8	†
Percentage of students who, one or more times in the past 30 days, rode in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol	39.3	38.0	39.5	37.9	34.6	34.0	30.4	30.0	26.3	27.4	†
Percentage of students who, one or more times in the past 30 days, drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol	16.7	15.2	17.3	16.6	15.4	13.3	12.5	11.5	9.9	10.0	†
Percentage of students who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on one or more of the past 30 days	31.3	27.7	27.4	24.6	21.7	19.5	20.5	20.5	19.8	20.4	†
Percentage of students who carried a gun on one or more of the past 30 days	—	11.1	11.9	10.1	8.8	6.9	7.9	7.5	7.1	7.6	†

Injury and Violence	† Data show a significant linear trend between 1991 and 2009. ‡ Data are unweighted and are provided for informational purposes only.										
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001 <sup>‡</sup>	2003 <sup>‡</sup>	2005	2007	2009	†
Percentage of students who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property on one or more of the past 30 days	—	14.3	11.9	9.7	7.2	4.8	5.5	6.7	4.8	4.6	†
Percentage of students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school on one or more of the past 30 days	—	5.9	6.4	5.8	6.0	11.1	7.0	5.8	5.8	6.5	
Percentage of students who were threatened or injured with a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property one or more times during the past 12 months	—	9.8	10.7	9.1	8.6	9.6	9.9	10.1	9.8	8.8	
Percentage of students who were bullied on school property during the past 12 months	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.1	
Percentage of students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months	41.7	36.9	37.3	36.2	33.1	35.1	31.0	31.3	29.1	36.4	†
Percentage of students who were injured in a physical fight and had to be treated by a doctor or nurse one or more times during the past 12 months	4.5	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.4	3.7	4.0	3.3	4.2	
Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property one or more times during the past 12 months	—	13.4	14.9	12.8	12.0	12.2	10.9	12.7	10.8	12.1	
Percentage of students who were a member of a gang during the past 12 months							12.2	—	9.8	8.0	
Percentage of students who were hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend during the past 12 months	—	—	—	—	12.4	13.9	14.5	13.5	13.7	16.1	†

Injury and Violence	† Data show a significant linear trend between 1991 and 2009. ‡ Data are unweighted and are provided for informational purposes only.										
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001‡	2003‡	2005	2007	2009	†
Percentage of students who have ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to	—	—	—	—	—	12.1	12.0	—	9.1	8.6	†
Percentage of students who felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities during the past 12 months	—	—	—	—	26.6	26.5	27.9	28.6	27.5	25.1	
Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months	25.6	22.2	24.0	21.3	17.1	15.4	15.4	14.9	15.1	12.7	†
Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide during the past 12 months	16.3	19.2	18.3	15.7	13.4	13.1	13.5	13.6	12.1	10.5	†
Percentage of students who actually attempted suicide one or more times during the past 12 months	7.3	10.5	9.9	10.3	7.9	11.2	11.4	11.1	7.5	10.8	
Percentage of students made a suicide attempt during the past 12 months that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse	2.2	3.2	4.0	3.6	3.7	4.5	3.3	3.6	3.1	3.9	

Tobacco Use	† Data show a significant linear trend between 1991 and 2009. ‡ Data are unweighted and are provided for informational purposes only.										
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001‡	2003‡	2005	2007	2009	†
Percentage of students who have ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs	73.9	72.2	76.6	75.1	75.3	70.5	64.4	63.4	57.6	53.2	†
Percentage of students who smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 13	29.4	30.4	28.9	26.5	27.2	26.1	24.0	19.6	15.3	13.8	†
Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days	25.6	26.7	32.6	38.6	36.0	27.6	25.8	23.5	17.8	20.5	†



Tobacco Use	† Data show a significant linear trend between 1991 and 2009. ‡ Data are unweighted and are provided for informational purposes only.										
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001‡	2003‡	2005	2007	2009	†
Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the past 30 days	13.1	12.8	15.4	18.2	17.7	14.1	11.0	11.4	8.1	7.8	†
Among students who were current cigarette smokers, the percentage who, in the past 30 days, smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day on the days they smoked	16.5	17.2	17.0	14.2	15.2	14.1	11.5	9.2	16.2	9.2	†
Among students who were under the age of 18 and were current cigarette smokers, the percentage who, in the past 30 days, usually got their own cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas station	—	—	—	—	—	20.8	18.2	19.0	14.7	17.8	
Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on school property on one or more of the past 30 days	—	12.1	14.8	16.5	13.1	9.2	9.1	10.7	6.3	6.2	†
Percentage of students who have ever smoked cigarettes daily—that is, at least one cigarette every day for 30 days	—	—	—	—	—	20.1	15.9	17	13.1	12.2	†
Among students who were current cigarette smokers, the percentage who tried to quit smoking cigarettes during the past 12 months	—	—	—	—	—	58.9	—	55.4	57.4	57.3	
Percentage of students who used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the past 30 days	—	—	12.0	6.7	7.7	8.1	7.8	10.7	7.9	10.4	
Percentage of students who used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on school property on one or more of the past 30 days	—	—	7.2	3.6	3.9	4.0	4.5	7.0	4.5	6.7	
Percentage of students who smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on one or more of the past 30 days	—	—	—	—	21.6	17.6	14.6	15.3	12.7	14.7	†

Tobacco Use	† Data show a significant linear trend between 1991 and 2009. ‡ Data are unweighted and are provided for informational purposes only.										
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001‡	2003‡	2005	2007	2009	†
Percentage of students who smoked cigars or cigarettes or used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the past 30 days	—	—	—	—	41.5	33.0	30.2	30.1	24.2	27.3	†

Alcohol and Drug Use	† Data show a significant linear trend between 1991 and 2009. ‡ Data are unweighted and are provided for informational purposes only.										
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001‡	2003‡	2005	2007	2009	†
Percentage of students who have had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during their lives	77.9	75.6	77.7	75.2	77.8	74.4	72.6	71.1	69.7	69.1	†
Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol other than a few sips before age 13	33.0	37.2	39.1	36.4	33.6	31.8	29.6	25.6	25.3	20.4	†
Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days	46.9	44.3	46.4	45.3	45.4	44.0	40.6	43.2	36.8	35.2	†
Percentage of students who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row—that is, within a couple of hours—on one or more of the past 30 days	27.0	25.0	27.3	24.8	25.4	24.7	22.3	23.6	20.1	18.4	†
Among students who currently used alcohol, the percentage who, in the past 30 days, usually got their alcohol from someone who gave it to them	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44.0	37.1	
Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on school property on one or more of the past 30 days	—	7.7	7.4	5.7	5.4	5.3	4.9	6.0	4.7	3.6	†
Percentage of students who have ever used marijuana	26.8	24.5	36.1	44.7	44.6	41.3	39.9	38.0	36.6	39.0	†

Alcohol and Drug Use			† Data show a significant linear trend between 1991 and 2009. ‡ Data are unweighted and are provided for informational purposes only.								
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001‡	2003‡	2005	2007	2009	†
Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13	7.4	7.6	8.6	10.1	11.7	11.9	11.4	9.5	9.7	8.3	
Percentage of students who used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days	12.2	12.5	20.8	26.5	24.5	23.9	21.8	19.0	18.6	20.4	†
Percentage of students who used marijuana on school property one or more times during the past 30 days	—	3.9	6.2	6.6	5.1	3.9	4.1	4.6	3.3	3.7	†
Percentage of students who have ever used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase	5.1	4.7	5.2	5.4	7.4	6.8	7.6	7.6	6.5	5.0	
Percentage of students who used any form of cocaine (including powder, crack, or freebase) one or more times during the past 30 days	2.4	2.2	3.0	2.4	3.5	2.7	3.5	3.9	3.1	2.3	
Percentage of students who have ever sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled paints or sprays to get high	—	—	19.0	17.1	14.2	12.3	12.8	12.2	12.6	10.6	†
Percentage of students who have ever used heroin	—	—	—	—	3.4	3.0	—	5.0	2.8	2.9	
Percentage of students who have ever used methamphetamines	—	—	—	—	8.0	7.6	7.6	6.4	4.6	3.2	†
Percentage of students who have ever taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription	3.7	4.0	5.2	4.3	4.6	4.9	4.4	6.1	7.2	7.4	†
Percentage of students who have ever used ecstasy	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.8	6.2	3.6	3.4	†
Percentage of students who have ever used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body	—	—	2.5	1.9	2.8	2.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.4	†
Percentage of students who have ever taken a prescription drug such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Xanax without a doctor's prescription	—	—	—	—	—	—	21.2	—	17.8	18.8	†

## Alcohol and Drug Use

† Data show a significant linear trend between 1991 and 2009.

‡ Data are unweighted and are provided for informational purposes only.

	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001‡	2003‡	2005	2007	2009	†
Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property by someone during the past 12 months	—	—	—	—	29.1	28.4	30.6	29.1	26.6	27.6	†
Percentage of students who drank premixed alcoholic energy drinks (such as Sparks, Tilt, Rockstar 21, or Liquid Charge) on one or more of the past 30 days	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.0	

## Sexual Behaviors

† Data show a significant linear trend between 1991 and 2009.

‡ Data are unweighted and are provided for informational purposes only.

	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001‡	2003‡	2005	2007	2009	†
Percentage of students who have ever had sexual intercourse	65.9	65.5	66.2	61.5	58.1	55.0	56.0	52.3	51.5	53.4	†
Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13	18.6	21.5	19.0	15.8	14.1	13.6	13.0	9.2	9.5	9.2	†
Percentage of students who have had sexual intercourse with four or more people during their lives	29.3	28.3	27.6	25.0	22.2	21.7	20.7	18.8	17.7	19.7	†
Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with one or more people during the past 3 months	47.5	46.4	46.2	42.3	39.7	39.7	40.3	37.5	35.9	38.9	†
Among students who had sexual intercourse during the past 3 months, the percentage who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse	22.6	20.5	21.6	23.6	26.8	24.4	21.9	24.8	18.8	19.0	
Among students who had sexual intercourse during the past 3 months, the percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	45.1	54.6	57.3	59.8	61.4	64.9	65.1	67.4	62.4	60.0	†

## Sexual Behaviors

† Data show a significant linear trend between 1991 and 2009.

‡ Data are unweighted and are provided for informational purposes only.

	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001‡	2003‡	2005	2007	2009	†
Among students who had sexual intercourse during the past 3 months, the percentage who used birth control pills to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse	20.0	16.9	14.9	13.8	12.5	12.9	13.6	17.9	13.4	19.7	
Percentage of students who have ever been taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection	80.2	82.2	87.6	90.3	88.1	88.2	85.2	85.5	87.1	90.1	†
Percentage of students whose parents or other adults in their family have ever talked with them about what they expect them to do or not to do when it comes to sex	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73.8	
Percentage of students who have ever been tested for HIV, the virus that causes AIDS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.9	

## Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

† Data show a significant linear trend between 1991 and 2009.

‡ Data are unweighted and are provided for informational purposes only.

	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001‡	2003‡	2005	2007	2009	†
Percentage of students who were overweight (i.e., at or above the 85th percentile but below the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex)	—	—	—	—	12.8	14.3	15.2	13.7	17.1	15.0	†
Percentage of students who were obese (i.e., at or above the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex)	—	—	—	—	11.8	12.9	13.0	12.7	14.4	16.7	†
Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight	26.1	29.4	24.1	24.5	27.8	26.4	26.6	27.7	29.2	27.5	
Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight	35.7	36.6	36.1	38.5	39.8	41.7	43.0	41.5	46.0	41.8	†
Percentage of students who exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days	—	—	45.6	46.7	54.8	58.8	57.2	57.0	59.9	56.7	†

## Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

† Data show a significant linear trend between 1991 and 2009.

‡ Data are unweighted and are provided for informational purposes only.

	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001‡	2003‡	2005	2007	2009	†
Percentage of students who ate less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days	—	—	—	—	36.4	37.9	37.6	35.7	40.2	35.5	
Percentage of students who went without eating for 24 hours or more to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days	—	—	—	—	13.3	13.6	14.4	12.1	12.3	9.5	†
Percentage of students who took diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days	—	—	—	—	7.6	7.9	8.8	6.9	6.9	6.0	
Percentage of students who vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days	—	—	7.4	6.1	5.9	5.8	6.9	8.0	7.6	5.1	
Percentage of students who drank 100% fruit juices one or more times during the past 7 days	—	—	—	—	78.5	79.0	78.6	78.3	76.1	73.9	†
Percentage of students who ate fruit one or more times during the past 7 days	—	—	—	—	79.0	78.7	78.3	80.0	76.3	78.3	
Percentage of students who ate green salad one or more times during the past 7 days	—	—	—	—	56.9	58.9	56.9	58.5	52.3	55.1	†
Percentage of students who ate potatoes one or more times during the past 7 days	—	—	—	—	64.4	62.8	65.7	60.9	60.9	57.5	†
Percentage of students who ate carrots one or more times during the past 7 days	—	—	—	—	35.4	35.3	37.5	35.8	33.6	33.7	
Percentage of students who ate other vegetables one or more times during the past 7 days	—	—	—	—	82.4	83.2	80.2	81.0	78.9	78.4	†

## Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors

† Data show a significant linear trend between 1991 and 2009.

‡ Data are unweighted and are provided for informational purposes only.

	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001‡	2003‡	2005	2007	2009	†
Percentage of students who ate fruit and vegetables five or more times per day during the past 7 days	—	—	—	—	17.6	17.3	17.7	16.2	17.1	14.7	
Percentage of students who ate fruit two or more times per day during the past 7 days	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.2	
Percentage of students who ate vegetables three or more times during the past 7 days	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.8	
Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times a day during the past 7 days	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34.3	33.2	
Percentage of students who drank three or more glasses per day of milk during the past 7 days	—	—	—	—	12.1	10.6	8.0	9.8	8.0	8.0	†
Percentage of students who drank nonalcoholic energy drinks (such as Red Bull, Monster, or Full Throttle) on one or more of the past 30 days	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42.3	

## Physical Activity

† Data show a significant linear trend between 1991 and 2009.

‡ Data are unweighted and are provided for informational purposes only.

	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001‡	2003‡	2005	2007	2009	†
Percentage of students who were physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more of the past 7 days	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29.8	38.0	33.3	
Percentage of students who watched three or more hours a day of TV on an average school day	—	—	—	—	47.5	48.2	—	41.4	38.6	39.7	†
Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer for something that was not school work three or more hours a day on an average school day	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.3	22.7	

Physical Activity	† Data show a significant linear trend between 1991 and 2009. ‡ Data are unweighted and are provided for informational purposes only.										
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001‡	2003‡	2005	2007	2009	†
Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on one or more days in an average week when they were in school	38.4	39.7	43.0	40.3	41.2	45.9	43.9	42.0	39.7	34.5	
Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes daily in an average week when they were in school	34.5	32.0	17.5	14.3	18.1	28.1	22.4	21.8	23.1	16.8	†
Percentage of students who played on one or more sports teams during the past 12 months	—	—	—	—	52.3	53.7	52.4	52.0	49.7	51.3	

Asthma	† Data show a significant linear trend between 1991 and 2009. ‡ Data are unweighted and are provided for informational purposes only.										
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001‡	2003‡	2005	2007	2009	†
Percentage of students who have ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.0	22.5	21.7	
Percentage of students who have ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma and who still have asthma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.9	9.7	

Sunscreen Use	† Data show a significant linear trend between 1991 and 2009. ‡ Data are unweighted and are provided for informational purposes only.										
	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001‡	2003‡	2005	2007	2009	†
Percentage of students who most of the time or always wear sunscreen with an SPF of 15 or higher when they are outside for more than one hour on a sunny day	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.6	6.1	